



SECURITY COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR

SUPPLEMENT FOR JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1981

UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1983



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NOTE

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The resolutions of the Security Council, numbered in accordance with a system adopted in 1964, are published in yearly volumes of *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council*. The new system, which has been applied retroactively to resolutions adopted before 1 January 1965, became fully operative on that date.

**CHECK LIST OF SECURITY COUNCIL DOCUMENTS ISSUED DURING THE PERIOD
1 JULY-30 SEPTEMBER 1981**

NOTE. The titles of the documents printed in the present *Supplement* appear in bold type. Unless otherwise indicated, the other documents remain mimeographed and are kept for archival purposes in the Dag Hammarskjöld Library.

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S/14503 and Corr.1** and 2***	22 September 1981		Election of five members of the International Court of Justice: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the curricula vitae of candidates nominated by national groups	Circulated under the double symbol A/36/303-S/14503 and Corr.1 and 2	
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** Circulated on 30 October 1981.

*** Circulated on 2 November 1981.

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S/14599	17 July 1981	d	Note by the President of the Security Council containing the text of his statement made in the Council on behalf of its members on 17 July 1981	For the text of the statement, see 2292nd meeting; see also <i>Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1981</i> , p. 5	
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S/14627	21 August 1981		Assistance to Mozambique: report of the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the review mission to Mozambique (18-25 June 1981)	Circulated under the double symbol A/36/267-S/14627	
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S/14645	26 August 1981		Election of five members of the International Court of Justice: note verbale dated 25 August 1981 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General	Circulated under the double symbol A/36/451-S/14645 (see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 15 c)	
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S/14701	21 September 1981	c	Application of Belize for admission to membership in the United Nations: note by the Secretary-General	Circulated under the double symbol A/36/533-S/14701 (see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 20</i>)	
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- e Complaint by Angola against South Africa
- f The situation in South-East Asia and its implications for international peace and security. [Letter dated 22 February 1979 from the representatives of Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the President of the Security Council (S/13111)]
- g Letter dated 1 September 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council
- h Communications from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
- i The situation in Namibia
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- m Letter dated 3 January 1980 from the representatives of 52 Member States to the President of the Security Council [*Afghanistan*]
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- q Recommendation regarding the appointment of the Secretary-General

DOCUMENT S/14499

Letter dated 1 June 1981 from the representative of the United States of America
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[28 July 1981]

On behalf of the Unified Command established pursuant to Security Council resolution 84 (1950), I have the honour to submit a report of the United Nations Command concerning the maintenance of the Armistice Agreement of 1953¹ during the period 16 December 1979 through 16 December 1980.

I request that this letter, together with the enclosed report, be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Charles M. LICHENSTEIN
Acting Permanent Representative
of the United States of America
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Report of the activities of the United Nations Command

1. Background

The United Nations Command was created pursuant to United Nations Security Council resolution 84 (1950) of 7 July 1950. In that resolution, the Council recommended establishment of a unified command for United Nations forces in Korea, under the United States, and requested the latter "to provide the Security Council with reports, as appropriate, on the course of action taken under the unified command". The Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, signed the 27 July 1953 Korean Armistice Agreement. Pursuant to paragraph 17 of the Armistice Agreement, his successors in command are responsible for compliance with and enforcement of the terms and provisions of the Armistice Agreement. The United Nations Command continues to carry out its functions and fulfil its obligations in accordance with the Armistice Agreement: this includes participating in the activities of the Military Armistice Commission. This report covers a continuing series of armed infiltrations by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into the Republic of Korea and hostile acts which were committed by armed infiltrators in clear violation of the Armistice Agreement during the period between 16 December 1979 and 16 December 1980. The last report of the United Nations Command [S/13919] was submitted on 1 May 1980.

2. Armistice mechanism and procedures

The Korean Armistice Agreement is designed to ensure a "complete cessation of hostilities and of all acts of armed force in Korea until a final peaceful settlement is achieved". The "opposing forces" include all ground, naval and air units of both sides. The Commander-in Chief, United Nations Command, signed the Armistice Agreement on behalf of all nations, including the Republic of Korea, which contributed forces to the Unified Command. A basic mission of the United Nations Command is to carry out the Agreement.

¹ Official Records of the Security Council, Eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1953, document S/3079, appendix A.

(a) Military Armistice Commission

The purpose of the Military Armistice Commission, as established pursuant to the Armistice Agreement, is "to supervise the implementation of this Armistice Agreement and to settle through negotiations any violations of this Armistice Agreement". The Commission is a joint international organization and is composed of 10 members: five senior officers from the United Nations Command and five senior officers from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea-China side. The Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command has appointed one member from the United States, two from the Republic of Korea, one from the United Kingdom and one designated on a rotational basis from among the other four United Nations Member States represented on the United Nations Command (Australia, Canada, the Philippines and Thailand). Meetings of the Military Armistice Commission are held at the request of either side in the Joint Security Area, commonly known as Panmunjom, in the Demilitarized Zone. To assist the Military Armistice Commission in fulfilling its functions, the Armistice Agreement provides for a joint secretariat which maintains 24-hour contact through telephone communication between the joint duty officers of each side. The joint duty officers also meet daily and serve as the basic channel of communications between the two opposing sides. There have been 404 plenary sessions of the Commission and 462 of the secretariat since the Armistice was signed. The Commission, or the senior member of either side, is authorized by the Armistice Agreement to dispatch joint observer teams to investigate reported violations of the Armistice that occur within the Demilitarized Zone. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, however, has frustrated this function of the Commission by refusing to join in joint investigations as proposed by the United Nations Command since April 1967.

(b) Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission

The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, established by the Armistice Agreement, is composed of four members representing Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and Poland. The Commission's primary function is to conduct independent inspections and investigations of Armistice-related developments, to include violations outside the Demilitarized Zone and to report their findings to the Military Armistice Commission. It holds weekly meetings in the Joint Security Area, Panmunjom, to discuss and evaluate reports submitted by either side of the Military Armistice Commission. Although its essential functions have been drastically curtailed, owing to the obduracy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Commission does provide a very worthwhile and stabilizing influence, as well as a means for indirect communications.

(c) Role of the Republic of Korea

A unique feature of the Armistice Agreement is that neither the United States nor the Republic of Korea became a signatory to the Agreement. The Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, signed the Agreement on behalf of the Unified Command, consisting of the military forces from 16 United Nations Member States and the Republic of Korea. During the Armistice negotiations and afterwards, the Republic of Korea Government furnished assurances that it would abide by the Armistice Agreement. The Republic of Korea provides most of the "civil police", who are charged with the mission of maintaining security and order in the United Nations Command portion of the Demilitarized Zone. The Republic of Korea forces have complied with the provisions of the Armistice Agree-

ment since it was concluded in 1953, and Republic of Korea senior military officers have served on the Military Armistice Commission throughout the years.

3. *Military Armistice Commission activities*

Meetings of the Military Armistice Commission are called to discuss serious violations of the Armistice Agreement and significant Armistice-related issues. These meetings, as well as 24-hour telephone communication between both sides, serve to prevent escalation of incidents based upon possible miscalculations. The Commission is a valued means of communication, as demonstrated by its continued use by both sides. Seven Commission meetings and one secretaries' meeting were held during the reporting period. At the Commission meetings during the period covered by this report, the United Nations Command presented proof of and protested five armed infiltrations and attacks by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (three intrusions by sea, one through the Han River Estuary and one through the Demilitarized Zone) and the construction and expansion of an illegal Democratic People's Republic of Korea barrier system well within the Demilitarized Zone. (The appendix to this report contains the details of those violations.) During the reporting period, the United Nations Command charged the Democratic People's Republic of Korea side with more than 8,100 violations. Those charges were passed expeditiously, either telephonically or through the daily joint duty officer meeting in the Joint Security Area, to provide the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with an opportunity to stop ongoing violations or to conduct timely investigations and take corrective measures.

4. *Conclusions*

For more than 27 years, the Military Armistice Commission has been the primary mechanism for the reduction of tensions, prevention of misunderstandings and avoidance of renewed hostilities in Korea. The Commission has also been used effectively by both sides to facilitate negotiation of delicate issues, such as the repatriation of military and civilian personnel who have fallen into the hands of the other side. The United Nations Command will continue to fulfil its obligations under the mandate of the Armistice Agreement and the Security Council resolution of 7 July 1950 until the parties directly concerned are able to arrive at more permanent arrangements for peace in Korea.

APPENDIX

Major Incidents discussed by the Military Armistice Commission between December 1979 to December 1980

1. *Armed infiltrations by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into the Republic of Korea*

(a) On 23 March 1980, United Nations Command security guards challenged three armed infiltrators coming ashore onto a mud flat of the Han River about 12 kilometres south of the Han River Estuary—the demilitarized body of water. When the armed infiltrators refused to acknowledge the challenge, the United Nations Command defence forces opened fire on the armed intruders. Two armed infiltrators were killed. The third intruder fled northward for about 20 metres and opened fire on the United Nations Command security force. In the ensuing exchange of fire the third infiltrator was also killed. The infiltrators were wearing underwater wet suits and carrying equipment designed for underwater operation. Each intruder was armed with a 7.65-mm Skorpion machine-pistol manufactured in Czechoslovakia, and each carried three 20-round magazines. The serial numbers on the machine-pistols were: E3979, E4790 and E5992. One 25-calibre Browning automatic pistol, serial number 478996 and manufactured in Belgium, with a silencer, also was found on the remains of the infiltrators. Each infiltrator also carried four fragmentation and demolition grenades manufactured in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The 179 items of equipment carried by the armed infiltrators included three military maps, produced in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, three transmitter/receivers encased in waterproof covering and a code-book with typical Democratic People's Republic of Korea slogans in its margin. The remains of the three armed infiltrators and the equipment recovered showed conclusively that they had been dispatched by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea régime.

The United Nations Command called the 400th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, held on 3 April, and charged the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with violating paragraphs 6 and 12 of the Armistice Agreement by infiltrating a team of three armed intruders into the Republic of Korea and committing hostile acts against the United Nations Command defence force. The United Nations Command senior member presented the weapons and equipment recovered to substantiate his charges at the conference table.

(b) On 27 March 1980, at about 1455 hours, a United Nations Command Demilitarized Zone civil police patrol encountered a team of three armed infiltrators approximately 900 metres south-east of Military Demarcation Line marker No. 0715 in the United Nations Command portion of the Demilitarized Zone. The armed intruders, without warning, fired on the United Nations Command patrol, killing one soldier and seriously wounding another. In the ensuing exchange of fire one of the three armed infiltrators was killed. The two surviving infiltrators then fled to the north. At about 1600 hours, a second United Nations Command patrol entered the area to search for the two remaining infiltrators. The two armed infiltrators again opened fire on the second United Nations Command patrol. The United Nations Command patrol returned fire and saw the infiltrators flee to the north. Two Democratic People's Republic of Korea Demilitarized Zone guard posts located across the Military Demarcation Line in that area immediately opened fire on the United Nations Command patrol to provide covering fire for their retreating infiltrators. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea guard posts continued to fire on the United Nations Command patrol and also fired across the Military Demarcation Line towards United Nations Command Demilitarized Zone civil police guard posts. The United Nations Command patrol recovered 29 separate items of weapons and equipment abandoned by the infiltrators at the scene of the incident. They included two type-68 assault rifles manufactured in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, with 128 rounds of 7.62-mm ammunition. The factory markings and serial numbers had been removed from the assault rifles. The United Nations Command patrol also discovered at the scene of the incident a plastic cup with the markings, "Chollima Wonsan Honour Soldiers Plastic Daily Items Factory". One of the medicine packages was printed with the markings, "Pyongyang Pharmaceutical Factory Standard 1408-69". At the 400th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, held on 3 April, the United Nations Command charged the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with violating paragraphs 6, 7, 8, 12, 14 and 17 of the Armistice Agreement by infiltrating armed intruders into the United Nations Command portion of the Demilitarized Zone and launching an unprovoked attack on the United Nations Command patrols.

(c) On 12 May 1980, at about 2115 hours, United Nations Command Demilitarized Zone civil police, on routine patrol in the United Nations Command "B" sector of the Military Armistice Commission headquarters area, discovered armed infiltrators partially concealed in brush. The patrol illuminated the area with flares and maintained close surveillance of the intruders. This location is only 1,300 metres south-east of the Joint Security Area—the Military Armistice Commission conference area at Panmunjom. At about 2227 hours, two infiltrator teams of approximately three men each fired on the United Nations Command patrol with automatic weapons. The United Nations Command patrol continued to detect the movement of the infiltrators. At 2255 hours and, again, at 2307 hours, the infiltrators fired on the United Nations Command patrol. At about 2330 hours, following an exchange of gun-fire, the armed infiltrators fled back to the north across the Military Demarcation Line. At the 401st meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, held on 20 May, the United Nations Command charged the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with violating paragraphs 6, 7, 9, 12 and 14 of the Armistice Agreement by infiltrating armed intruders into the United Nations Command portion of the Military Armistice Commission Headquarters Area and firing upon a United Nations Command Demilitarized Zone civil police patrol.

(d) On 29 June 1980, a Republic of Korea coastal defence post discovered an unidentified suspicious boat in the waters contiguous to the west coast of the Republic of Korea off the port city of Taechon. The Republic of Korea coastal defence force personnel signaled the suspicious boat to heave to, but the intruder boat refused to stop. When the Republic of Korea coastal defence force fired several warning shots, the intruder boat opened fire on the Republic of Korea defence force positions and increased speed in a

direction towards open seas. The intruder boat, which was disguised as a fishing boat, joined a large group of approximately 80 fishing boats, about 7 miles south-east of Sapsi-do, to avoid detection. Republic of Korea navy patrol craft systematically searched each of those fishing boats near Sapsi-do and further extended their search to include other fishing fleets in the area. At 2349 hours, a Republic of Korea radar site detected the intruder boat at a speed of 30 knots, approximately 20 miles west of the Republic of Korea island of Anmyon. Republic of Korea naval patrol craft discovered the armed intruder boat south of Sodung-do, closed to within 1,000 metres and fired warning shots at the fleeing intruder boat. The armed intruder boat opened fire on the pursuing Republic of Korea naval patrol craft and continued its high-speed run to the west. Then the intruder boat took refuge among Republic of Korea fishing boats in shallow waters within the small island group of Kyokyoilbi. The Republic of Korea naval patrol craft searched the area and detected the intruder boat among the fishing boats. The Republic of Korea naval craft tracked the intruder boat fleeing north at a speed of 30 knots, cut off its route of escape and opened fire. The intruder boat was hit by naval gun-fire. When a Republic of Korea naval craft closed to about 15 metres, the armed intruder boat opened fire with rockets, grenades and machine-guns. One of the anti-tank rockets fired by the intruder boat hit the Republic of Korea naval craft and caused extensive damage. Heavy machine-gun and type-68 assault rifle fire from the intruder boat wounded two Republic of Korea sailors. The Republic of Korea navy patrol craft attacked the intruder boat and sank it. Nine armed infiltrators aboard the intruder boat committed suicide with hand-grenades when they saw the Republic of Korea naval ship moving towards the capsized intruder boat. The captain of the intruder boat, who had no weapons with which to commit suicide, was captured by the Republic of Korea navy. A thorough search of the area was made, and only two bodies of the dead armed intruders were recovered, along with a large amount of equipment which remained afloat. The United Nations Command called the 402nd meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, held on 27 June, to charge the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with violating paragraphs 12 and 15 of the Armistice Agreement by infiltrating an armed intruder boat into the waters contiguous to the Republic of Korea and committing hostile acts when challenged by Republic of Korea defence forces. More than 80 types of equipment and items were recovered from the water in the area and presented at the meeting, including typical Democratic People's Republic of Korea infiltration team communications equipment, three Japanese-manufactured walkie-talkies, a Democratic People's Republic of Korea pencil marked with the trade name "Moran-Bong", a Democratic People's Republic of Korea ball-point pen stamped with the trade-mark "Mansu-dae", a Democratic People's Republic of Korea fountain-pen marked "mankyong-dae", wet suits, frogmen flippers and a lifeboat. A small, red plastic book among those items recovered contained the pictures of Democratic People's Republic of Korea President Kim Il-Sung and his son Kim Chong-Il.

The captured captain of the intruder boat, Kim Kwang-Hyon, is a 42-year-old resident of Namhae-ri, Ongjin-gun, Hwanghae-Namdo, Democratic People's Republic of Korea. He admitted that he was the leader of the 2nd Team, 22nd Direction, 301st Liaison Station organic to the Investigative Department of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee. He had been ordered by O Pok-Kon, Chief of the 301st Liaison Station, to proceed to the west coast of the Republic of Korea near the port city of Taechon and insert three armed infiltrators near Kamdang-ni, Chungchong Namdo, on 20 June.

On 18 June, at 0500 hours, the mother ship, loaded with the armed intruder boat and the 10-member infiltration team, departed the port of Haeju, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on its mission. Kim described the mother ship as about 20 metres long and powered by four NASIBO engines, manufactured in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, of 1,200 horsepower each. Kim stated that those engines gave the mother ship a 40-knot capability. The mother ship was equipped with two Japanese-manufactured radar sets, two Soviet-manufactured transmitter sets and one Soviet-made receiver set. The ship was armed with two double-barreled anti-aircraft machine-guns, one recoilless rifle, two heavy machine-guns, one RPG-7 anti-tank rocket launcher, automatic rifles and hand-grenades. The mother ship had a crew of 12 and was commanded by Kim Rin-Jin.

On 19 June, at about 0400 hours, the mother ship arrived at a position approximately 210 miles west of Taechon. The ship re-

mained at that position for 10 hours to wait for the correct infiltration time. At 1400 hours, the mother ship headed east towards the Republic of Korea coast. At about 2000 hours, it arrived at a location approximately 120 miles west of Taechon and prepared to launch the intruder boat.

At 2030 hours, the armed intruder boat, with its 10-member infiltration team aboard, was launched from the mother ship. This intruder boat was approximately 10 metres long, displaced about 4.5 tons and was powered by three German-made inboard/outboard engines of 235 horsepower each. Those engines gave the armed intruder boat a maximum speed in excess of 35 knots. The boat was armed with one heavy machine-gun, one RPG-7 and one RPG-2 anti-tank rocket launcher, in addition to hand-held automatic weapons and hand-grenades. The boat was also equipped with a transmitter-receiver set and one Japanese-made radar.

The armed intruder boat proceeded north-east, passing 8 miles south of the island of Sok-do at about 2400 hours. The boat continued east and passed 8 miles south of Ung-do at 0100 hours, on 20 June. Kim then changed course to the south-east. At 0300 hours, the intruder boat arrived in the waters off the island of Ho-do and remained at that location for approximately nine hours. During that time, the team disguised the superstructure of their boat to resemble an ordinary fishing boat by using light-weight, honey-combed cardboard covered with aluminium foil.

At 1200 hours, the armed intruder boat departed the area off Ho-do and proceeded slowly towards Sapsi-do, approximately 5 miles to the north-east. The boat arrived at a point south of Sapsi-do at 1330 hours. The intruder boat remained in that area for approximately an hour and a half.

At 1500 hours, the intruder boat proceeded north-east at slow speed to a location off the western tip of the port of Taechon. The team remained in that area for approximately two hours, pretending to be fishing.

At 1700 hours, the intruder boat departed the area for its final destination, Namdang-ni, located in Chunsu Bay north of Taechon. The intruder boat entered the bay and cruised north along the shore at a speed of 3 to 4 knots.

At 1755 hours, a Republic of Korea coastal defence post on shore sighted the intruder boat and signalled it to stop. Captain Kim acknowledged the signal but refused to stop. The Republic of Korea coastal defence post then fired several warning shots at the intruder boat, at which time Captain Kim manoeuvred his boat out of the area at high speed.

The intruder boat was subsequently sunk by the Republic of Korea navy after a hot-pursuit chase. It was raised in a salvage operation on 3 July. Additional weapons and equipment recovered from the boat included the following: one 7.65-mm Skorpion machine-pistol manufactured in Czechoslovakia, serial number 02339; two type-68 assault rifles, manufactured in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, with their serial numbers removed; six fragmentation and demolition hand-grenades; 260 rounds of ammunition; four radio transmitter/receiver sets made in Japan and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(e) On 3 November 1980, a Republic of Korea fisherman sighted a suspicious-looking individual on a remote beach of the island of Hoenggan, 375 kilometres south of Seoul. The stranger was wearing a diving suit. Later, when the fisherman and his companion returned past the scene, they saw two suspicious-looking men moving up a hill. These local fishermen immediately reported their sightings to the local Republic of Korea national police officials. The local Homeland Defence Reserve Force personnel were alerted. At about 1400 hours, the police proceeded to the scene and sighted a total of three strangers. They challenged the suspicious strangers and were immediately fired upon. When the police returned fire, the three armed infiltrators separated and fled. The police and the island's Homeland Defence Reserve Force personnel, who had been mobilized, cordoned the armed intruders' hiding area and commenced a systematic search of the area. They soon encountered two of those armed infiltrators, who were lying in hiding. Without warning, the armed intruders opened fire with automatic weapons and hand-grenades and fled. In an exchange of fire, five Republic of Korea personnel, including one civilian, were wounded. At about 1815 hours, one of the innocent village fishermen, Kim Nae-yong, 44 years old, was murdered by one of the armed infiltrators.

In the early morning hours of 4 November, Republic of Korea forces encountered one of the three armed intruders on the island. Realizing that there was no escape and refusing to surrender, the

infiltrator committed suicide by exploding a grenade against his body. At about 0750 hours, Republic of Korea naval patrol craft, searching the waters immediately north-west of the island, sighted another intruder swimming away from the island. The boats closed on the intruder and ordered him to surrender. The infiltrator dived under water and disappeared from sight. Meanwhile, the Republic of Korea forces continued to search for the remaining infiltrators. In the afternoon, another armed infiltrator was discovered hiding beneath an overhanging rock on a ledge above the water's edge. In an exchange of fire, the intruder was killed. The infiltrator's body was later recovered from the water.

On 6 November, at about 0640 hours, the third infiltrator was discovered by a local fisherman on the island of Masak, 3 kilometres to the west of Hoenggan-do. The fisherman reported the sighting of the third intruder to local police. At 1055 hours, the police found the infiltrator and ordered him to surrender. The intruder refused to surrender and opened fire on the Republic of Korea police personnel. In the ensuing exchange of fire, he was killed.

The following weapons and equipment were recovered from the dead armed infiltrators and from the scene of the incident: one underwater infiltration vehicle equipped with a communication radio and a navigational compass; three sets of swim fins; three face masks and three snorkels; a scuba tank; a diver's watch and three Japanese-made compasses; three 7.65-mm type-61 Skorpion machine-pistols manufactured in Czechoslovakia (the serial numbers on the Skorpion machine-pistols were J-3124, J-3165 and J-3263), with over 300 rounds of ammunition; two Browning automatic pistols made in Belgium, with silencers manufactured in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (the serial numbers of those pistols were 459773 and 460259); two double-edged stabbing knives; three radio transmitters with key sets and crystals; two walkie-talkie, two-way radios; hydrographic charts printed by the "Democratic People's Republic of Korea Hydrographic Office"; medical and food supplies; and a communication code-sheet with typical Democratic People's Republic of Korea political slogans.

The United Nations Command called the 403rd meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, held on 18 November, and charged the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with violating paragraphs 12, 15 and 17 of the Armistice Agreement by infiltrating a team of three armed infiltrators into the Republic of Korea, committing hostile acts against United Nations Command defence forces and murdering an innocent Republic of Korea fisherman.

(f) On 1 December 1980, Republic of Korea coastal defence force personnel discovered an unidentified suspicious boat along the southern coast of Namhae-do, Republic of Korea. The crew of the suspicious boat lowered an underwater infiltration vehicle into the water; then the suspicious boat moved slowly away from the island. Republic of Korea coastal defence force personnel detected three men alongside the underwater infiltration vehicle. One of the men swam to the beach, gave hand signals to the other two men who had remained with the underwater infiltration vehicle. In apparent response to the hand signals, the underwater infiltration vehicle and the two men began to move away from the beach. Republic of Korea coastal defence force personnel challenged the intruders and, when they refused to respond, coastal defence force personnel engaged them with small-arms fire and illumination flares. The two infiltrators with the underwater vehicle were hit, and the underwater vehicle itself began to sink. The third infiltrator quickly escaped inland.

Shortly after midnight, Republic of Korea navy ships assigned to the area were alerted to intercept the high-speed launching boat (escort vessel), which fled to the south from Namhae-do. On 2 December, at about 0630 hours, the Republic of Korea naval ships

detected the escort vessel, which was taking refuge between two Japanese fishing boats. The escort vessel, apparently realizing that it had been detected, departed the area at high speed in an attempt to escape. A Republic of Korea naval ship challenged the escort boat to heave to by firing warning shots across its bow. The armed escort boat responded to that challenge by launching two rockets at the Republic of Korea naval ship. In the ensuing engagement, the armed escort boat sustained a direct hit and immediately burst into flames. At 0709 hours, the armed escort boat sank. The Republic of Korea naval ships commenced a search of the immediate area for possible survivors and floating debris. Neither survivors nor bodies were found; however, some debris from the boat was recovered.

Meanwhile, on the island of Namhae, the bodies of two armed infiltrators were discovered in the early morning hours of 2 December. The third armed intruder, who had escaped inland, was detected on 6 December and was killed in an ensuing exchange of fire.

The weapons and equipment discovered at the scene of the incident included the following: one underwater infiltration vehicle powered by a 25-horsepower outboard engine and equipped with a transmitter/receiver radio; two navigational compasses and a collapsible antenna; three 7.65-mm type-61 Skorpion machine-pistols manufactured in Czechoslovakia, with over 100 rounds of ammunition and magazines (the serial numbers on the Skorpion machine-pistols were J-2903, J-3554 and J-3466); two Browning automatic pistols made in Belgium, with silencers manufactured in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (the serial numbers on those pistols were 362542 and 479009); hand-grenades and stabbing knives manufactured in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; three sets of swimming equipment, including diver's watches, compasses and a waterproof flashlight; communication equipment, including three radio transmitter/receiver units, crystals and two-way walkie-talkie radios; code-sheets, with typical Democratic People's Republic of Korea slogans printed in the margin, and maps of the area of the infiltration; and a small, red book taken from the body of one of those armed infiltrators killed on 2 December. It contained pictures of Democratic People's Republic of Korea President Kim Il-Sung and his son Kim Chong-II. The red book also contained a quote attributable to Kim Il-Sung which read: "without fail we must achieve the south Korean revolution and reunify the fatherland during our generation and pass a reunified fatherland to our future generation". Three Republic of Korea coastal defence force and Republic of Korea army personnel were killed, and three others were wounded in exchanges of fire with the armed infiltrators.

The United Nations Command called the 404th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, held on 16 December, and charged the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with violating paragraphs 12 and 15 of the Armistice Agreement by infiltrating an armed vessel into the waters contiguous to the Republic of Korea, inserting hostile armed intruders and launching attacks on Republic of Korea coastal defence units and naval ships. The United Nations Command senior member presented the weapons and equipment carried by the armed infiltrators to support his charges.

2. Democratic People's Republic of Korea barrier system in the Demilitarized Zone

At the 399th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, held on 13 March 1980, the United Nations Command charged the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with constructing an extensive illegal barrier system throughout the Demilitarized Zone in clear violation of paragraph 13 a of the Armistice Agreement. The existing barrier system now stretches for more than 140 kilometres throughout the Demilitarized Zone and incorporates electrified fences, barbed-wire fences, anti-tank barriers and fortified positions.

Letter dated 6 July 1981 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French]
[7 July 1981]

I have the honour, on instructions from my Government, to transmit herewith the text of the statement by the Foreign Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on the so-called "comprehensive political settlement in Kampuchea" proposed by the ASEAN [Association of South East Asian Nations] meeting at Manila.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter, with the annex, to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vithaya SOURINHO
Permanent Representative
of the Lao People's Democratic Republic
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the statement

On 3 July 1981, Foreign Minister Phoune Sipraseuth of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Ambassador Nau Samun of the People's Republic of Kampuchea acting under the authorization of Foreign Minister Hun Sen, and Ambassador Nguyen Xuan of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam acting under the authorization of Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, met at Vientiane and agreed on the following statement.

On 18 June 1981, the ASEAN ministerial meeting at Manila proposed the so-called "comprehensive political settlement in Kampuchea" and a plan to convene an international conference on Kampuchea according to United Nations resolution 35/6. At a time when the United States imperialists and the Beijing expansionists are stepping up their collusion to create a tense situation in Asia and the world, this move of the ASEAN countries is an evidence of their intensified collaboration with the United States imperialists and the Beijing expansionists to interfere with the Kampuchean people's revival and show hostility to the three Indo-Chinese peoples, thus undermining peace and stability in South-East Asia.

1. The ASEAN position on the threats existing in South-East Asia, as stated in the Manila joint communiqué [S/14562], is totally contrary to reality.

As is well-known, the Kampuchean people are reviving and the country is enjoying peace and stability, which has been manifested by the general elections held on 1 May 1981. The ASEAN insistence that escalation of the fighting continues in Kampuchea and that a revived and stabilized Kampuchea is a direct threat to the security of the ASEAN member States as well as to peace and stability in the whole region is a sheer fabrication. The fact is that China is intensifying its threat against the independence, sovereignty and security of the three Indo-Chinese countries, stepping up armed provocations and committing more crimes along the Sino-Vietnamese and Sino-Lao border areas, supplying weapons and munitions to the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries who are seeking refuge on Thai soil, encouraging them to carry out more sabotage activities against the People's Republic of Kampuchea while at the same time instigating the Maoist reactionaries to turn to violence and subversion in all South-East Asian countries. All this is the real danger to peace and security in the region but the ASEAN countries are deliberately trying to ignore it. They have been taken in by Beijing's scheme of sowing division and confrontation among South-East

Asian countries, which would create constant instability in the region in the interest of Beijing's expansionist and hegemonistic ambitions.

2. The Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam vigorously condemn the so-called "comprehensive political settlement in Kampuchea" which was proposed by the Manila meeting. The People's Republic of Kampuchea is an independent and sovereign State. The Council of Ministers replacing the People's Revolutionary Council, and elected by the National Assembly of Kampuchea following the recent general elections, is the sole legitimate and true representative of the Kampuchean people. The ASEAN countries, by giving themselves the right to urge a "political settlement" in Kampuchea have grossly trampled upon the Charter of the United Nations and the national right to self-determination.

The three Indo-Chinese countries severely condemn every effort being made to put together various kinds of Khmer reactionaries, who have sold themselves to the imperialists and international reactionaries, and the attempt to use them as a make-up to change the disgusting image of the "Democratic Kampuchea" corpse and to reimpose it on the Kampuchean people, thus seeking to retain its illegal seat in the United Nations.

The three countries reiterate their position that the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea was by agreement between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, two independent and sovereign States. That presence was necessary as a response to the threat posed by China in collusion with the imperialists and other reactionary forces, and it was not aimed at any third country. The ASEAN themselves have in effect admitted that there was no threat of aggression to them when they rejected the three Indo-Chinese countries' proposal to sign treaties of non-aggression and non-interference in each other's internal affairs and to establish a demilitarized zone along both sides of the Thai-Kampuchean borders.

3. The three Indo-Chinese countries categorically reject the convening of the so-called "international conference on Kampuchea". This conference would constitute a gross violation of the independence and sovereignty of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, a support to the genocidal Pol Pot group against the revival and growth of the Kampuchean people, and a helping hand to the policy of aggression and intervention of the Chinese reactionaries against the three Indo-Chinese countries. Such an international conference on Kampuchea only means a one-sided conference of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the United States imperialists and the ASEAN countries against the side of the three Indo-Chinese countries. The three Indo-Chinese countries vehemently condemn the illegal international conference being convened in response to the request of the ASEAN countries and their allies, and declare their definite intention not to participate in that conference.

The constructive and goodwilled proposals made by the three Indo-Chinese countries show the right way towards a reasonable and logical solution to the existing problems in the region. These proposals have enjoyed the approval and strong support of world public opinion, peace-and-justice-loving peoples in South-East Asia and the world. The three Indo-Chinese countries express their hope that the ASEAN countries would study and make a positive response to those proposals in the interest of peace and stability in the region.

Any attempt to take advantage of this international conference to exert pressure and impose the view of one side upon the three Indo-Chinese countries will certainly solve nothing but, on the contrary, only aggravate the situation. The advocates of this policy will not only put themselves into a tight corner but also create a dangerous precedent in international relations. The activities of the ASEAN countries in collusion with China and the United States supporting the genocidal Pol Pot group, in whatever form they may take, are bound to meet with condemnation and disastrous failure.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/360-S/14577.

DOCUMENT S/14578*

Note verbale dated 6 July 1981 from the representative of Viet Nam
to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[7 July 1981]

The Permanent Representative of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and, on instructions from his Government, has the honour to state the following, in response to the Secretary-General's note of 8 June 1981.

1. When a vote was taken on General Assembly resolution 35/6, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam made a statement² to the effect that that resolution on Kampuchea, adopted in the absence of and without the consent of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, constituted a complete distortion of the situation in Kampuchea and a flagrant interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign State, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, in violation of the principles of international law and of the Charter of the United Nations.

The delegation of Viet Nam and many other delegations to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session categorically opposed the adoption of this resolution. Hence, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam firmly rejects the convening of the international conference on Kampuchea provided for in that resolution, and will not take part in the conference.

2. Recently, from official statements on the preparations for this Conference by its sponsors in Manila, it became quite apparent that the countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations are continuing to disregard the true facts, complaining that Kampuchea represents a direct threat to their security and the peace of the region. However, there is no disputing the fact that the young People's Republic of Kampuchea, which is in the process of revival and which recently acquired new State institutions as a result of free and democratic general elections, is a source of peace and stabilization in the region. For, by overthrowing the genocidal Pol Pot régime, the Kampuchean people put

an end to destruction within the country, and to frontier wars with neighbouring countries outside it. The People's Republic of Kampuchea has frequently proclaimed its external policy of peace and non-alignment, and friendship and co-operation with all neighbouring countries.

Instead, the source of the threat to peace and stability in the region is to be found in the expansionist policy of China, in collusion with the United States which, first of all, is engaging in murderous armed acts of provocation on the frontier between Viet Nam and China and the frontier between Laos and China and, secondly, is maintaining the remnants of the Pol Pot forces by supplying them with armaments, as well as other mercenaries of different origins in Thai and Chinese territory, to fight against Kampuchea, Laos and Viet Nam. China is also inducing Maoist reactionary groups to stir up trouble and commit acts of subversion in practically all the countries of South-East Asia.

3. In this context, the holding of the international conference to seek a so-called "comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean question" is in actual fact yet another political intrigue designed to take advantage of the United Nations and plan further acts of interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea and impose the viewpoint of one group of countries on another group of countries in the region.

Not only is this conference doomed to failure since it is illegal and unilateral, but it is at variance with the efforts made to promote dialogue and co-operation among the countries of South-East Asia, and represents a threat to the peace and stability of the countries of the region, since it serves the interests of China's hegemonic and expansionist policy in South-East Asia.

The Permanent Representative of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam would be grateful if the Secretary-General would kindly arrange for the text of this communication to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/361-S/14578.
² Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Plenary Meetings, 44th meeting.

DOCUMENT S/14579*

Letter dated 6 July 1981 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French]
[7 July 1981]

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, the memorandum dated 25 June 1981 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea entitled "The problem of Kampuchea and its solution".

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this text to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/362-S/14579.

ANNEX

The problem of Kampuchea and its solution

I. ROOT OF THE PROBLEM

Since 25 December 1978, Democratic Kampuchea, an independent, neutral, non-aligned country, Member of the United Nations, has been the victim of the aggression and invasion perpetrated by the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam in which more than 250,000 soldiers have been committing the most barbarous genocidal war, in defiance of the elementary principles of international law and the Charter of the United Nations.

More than 2,500,000 Kampuchean have been killed so far by bullets, famine and chemical weapons used by the occupying forces. Several hundreds of others continue to die every day, victims of the genocidal war. Hundreds of thousands of Kampuchean have fled their country to seek temporary asylum in Thailand, while millions of others are reduced to becoming real refugees in their own country. The war is not at all on the point of ending and it is still raging throughout Kampuchea and threatening to spill over to South-East Asia. Grave repercussions of this conflict have already affected Thailand.

Not only have the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of a State Member of the United Nations been trampled upon cynically, but peace, security and stability in South-East Asia, Asia, the Pacific and in the world are also threatened.

The problem of Kampuchea has thereby been created.

II. SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF KAMPUCHEA

1. Since the earlier days, the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea has met with strong opposition and condemnation by the international community, which demands the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and the respect for the inalienable right of the Kampuchean people to decide themselves their own destiny without outside interference.

On 15 January and 16 March 1979, the Security Council voted, by 13 votes in favour to 2 against, for a draft resolution demanding the cessation of the aggression against Kampuchea and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from that country. The Soviet Union twice abused its right of veto.

On 14 November 1979, the General Assembly, by an overwhelming majority of 91 votes to 21, adopted resolution 34/22 demanding the immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea so that the people of Kampuchea could decide themselves their own future without any outside interference, subversion or coercion and so that the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Kampuchea would be scrupulously respected.

On 22 October 1980, the General Assembly adopted, by an even more overwhelming majority of 97 votes to 23, resolution 35/6 demanding the implementation of resolution 35/6 deciding to convene an international conference on Kampuchea early in 1981, in which would take part all parties to the conflict in Kampuchea and other concerned parties, with a view to reaching an agreement in particular on the total withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea within a specific time-frame, to be verified by the United Nations.

During their 1980 and 1981 sessions, the Human Rights Commission and the Economic and Social Council reiterated the same demands.

In February 1981, in its final declaration, the Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries at New Delhi also demanded the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea and the respect for its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity [see S/14388].

On their part, the non-governmental international Conferences, such as those of Stockholm (1979) and Tokyo (1981) expressed the same views.

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea welcomes the stand taken by the international community. Only the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea can resolve the problem of Kampuchea at its very root. Indeed, this withdrawal will bring about the return of peace in Kampuchea, let the people of Kampuchea exercise freely their inalienable right to decide themselves their own future and guarantee peace, stability and security in South-East Asia.

As a matter of fact, the position of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea on the solution to the problem of Kampuchea has never changed on this point.

2. Kampuchea is a small, poor, backward and sparsely populated country. The people of Kampuchea have no other aspiration than to live peacefully, in independence, honour and national dignity. Their ambition is to be able to devote their energies to the mobilization of the national forces and resources so as to build up an independent, united, peaceful, neutral, non-aligned and prosperous Kampuchea. Their sufferings created by this war of aggression and racial extermination imposed on them by the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, are untold. The Government of Democratic Kampuchea wishes for nothing but the immediate ending of this tragedy through a just solution based upon the restoration of their sovereignty to the people of Kampuchea, by the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

On 5 May 1980, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea put forward a three-point proposal [S/13934] which was reiterated in the communiqué by the Council of Ministers dated 7 June 1980 [S/14005], namely:

First, the Hanoi authorities must unconditionally withdraw all their forces from Kampuchea in accordance with resolution 34/22, enabling the people of Kampuchea to freely exercise their inalienable right to decide themselves their destiny without foreign interference.

Secondly, after the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, the Kampuchean people will choose their national government through free general elections by secret and direct ballot under the supervision of the United Nations Secretary-General or his representatives. Kampuchea will remain independent, united, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned, without any foreign military base on its territory, with the guarantee by the United Nations.

Thirdly, with regard to the Vietnamese people and Viet Nam, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the people of Kampuchea do not foster any hatred or rancour, and they do not require any indemnity, provided all the Vietnamese troops totally withdraw from Kampuchea. As they have always wanted to do, they are ready to live in good neighbourhood with Viet Nam and all other countries in the region.

3. The Government of Democratic Kampuchea welcomes with satisfaction the holding of the international conference on Kampuchea to be held in New York in next July, in accordance with resolution 35/6. This conference has devoted itself to the task of conducting negotiations with a view to reaching an agreement in particular on:

—The total withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea within a specific time-frame to be verified by the United Nations;

—After that withdrawal, the holding of free elections in Kampuchea under the United Nations supervision;

—The measures to be taken by the United Nations so as to ensure the non-interference of foreign powers in the internal affairs of Kampuchea, the guarantees for the respect of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kampuchea and the guarantees against the introduction of any foreign forces whatsoever in Kampuchea;

—The guarantees that an independent and sovereign Kampuchea will not become a threat to its neighbours.

These dispositions conform with the afore-cited position of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

III. CHALLENGE OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM

The Hanoi authorities turned a deaf ear to the demands reiterated by the international community. Notwithstanding their quagmire in Kampuchea, their inextricable difficulties at home and their isolation in the international arena, the Hanoi authorities have persisted in pursuing their policy of aggression and expansion. They have increased their manoeuvres of all kinds in an attempt to obtain in the diplomatic field what they have not been able to do on the battlefield, namely the legalization of their aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea by the recognition *de jure* or *de facto* of the Vietnamese administration installed at Phnom Penh.

Therefore, in order to evade their obligation to implement the relevant United Nations resolutions and to hamper the holding of the international conference on Kampuchea, the Hanoi authorities have

in turns put forward proposals, either at Vientiane or at Saigon and lately at Phnom Penh, not to mention those advanced by their Soviet masters. While taking advantage of their so-called desire for peace, friendship and co-operation with neighbouring countries, the leaders of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam have tried to make people believe that the problem arising at present in South-East Asia would not be the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea but differences allegedly opposing for a long time the ASEAN [*Association of South East Asian Nations*] countries and the "Indo-China" countries, and a so-called Chinese threat. For this purpose, they have brought up the formula of a "regional conference" to which they have never been tired of harking back. At the same time, they have been trying hard to deprive Democratic Kampuchea of its legitimate rights at the United Nations and in other international organizations, and to obtain the vacancy of its seat, a first step of which they intend to take advantage so that the Vietnamese administration installed at Phnom Penh could sneak in.

But all these manoeuvres have successively been thwarted and rejected. Thanks to the unwearying efforts made by ASEAN and other countries committed to peace and justice, and those of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the international conference on Kampuchea as provided for by resolution 35/6 will be held in New York on 13 July 1981.

IV. THE RESISTANCE BEING CARRIED OUT BY DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA AGAINST THE SOVIET-VIETNAMESE EXPANSIONISM IS AN ACTIVE CONTRIBUTION TO PRESERVE PEACE, SECURITY AND STABILITY IN SOUTH-ASIA, ASIA, THE PACIFIC AND THE WORLD

The aggression committed by the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam against Democratic Kampuchea is part of a long-term strategy carried out, since its founding in 1930, by the Vietnamese Communist Party—alias Indo-Chinese Communist Party—as the latter, after the departure of France, was fostering the ambition of ruling over the destiny of an "Indo-Chinese federation" which would serve as a spring-board for its expansion in South-East Asia as a whole, under the cover of so-called socialism. It is not quite by chance that Viet Nam has always considered itself as the "vanguard bastion of socialism" in Asia, as it has been boasting, and it is not either by chance that before launching its war-machine against the innocent people of Kampuchea, it was so anxious to ensure the formal support of the Soviet Union by signing with it a "treaty of friendship and co-operation" on 3 November 1978. The venture to be carried out is a common one which is part of a global strategy of which the joined links cover all parts of the world.

This consuming ambition of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, this strategy of regional and global domination of which it has become a proxy are now well-known facts since, in other regions of the world, events such as those in Afghanistan have arisen. These events have brought about irrecusable testimony that a scheme aimed at forcing peace- and justice-loving countries into a strategic surrender is being put into execution, and that, through flagrant and

arrogant violations of the independence and sovereignty of States, of the Charter of the United Nations and the elementary principles of international law, not only are the peace and security of South-East Asia threatened but also those of the world.

Therefore, without the struggle and sacrifices of the people of Kampuchea, the national army and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the Vietnamese regional expansionists and, through them, their Soviet masters, would already have achieved their "Indo-Chinese federation" which would serve as a spring-board to further thrust their tentacles over South-East Asia, thereby seriously threatening the independence and security of the countries in the region as well as the legitimate interests of many other countries. In this respect, it would be illusory to hope to be able to break off, in a foreseeable future, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam from the Soviet subinfeudation of which it constitutes an active element in South-East Asia, Asia and the Pacific.

The people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea wish to express their profound gratitude to the ASEAN countries and other countries committed to peace and justice which, being fully aware of the just and legitimate nature of the struggle of Democratic Kampuchea and of its active role in the resistance against the Soviet-Vietnamese expansionism, have lent and continue to lend their steadfast and active support to them. They call upon all countries participating in the international conference on Kampuchea to work for the achievement of the objectives set forth by resolution 35/6, in particular for the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, enabling the people of Kampuchea to decide freely their own destiny, a *sine qua non* of a just and genuine solution to the problem of Kampuchea and of lasting preservation of peace, stability and security in South-East Asia.

At the present time, thanks to the success won by the Government of Democratic Kampuchea in implementing the political programme of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea and to the support of the people of Kampuchea to this political programme, the struggle for national liberation has reached a new strategic turning point. It has been stepping into the stage of "balance of forces" in which the national army of Democratic Kampuchea has been able to inflict on the enemy even heavier casualties. Efforts being made by the national army and the people of Kampuchea aim at passing through this stage in the shortest possible time so as to reach the new final strategic stage, that of "general offensive". From now on, the Vietnamese aggressors will no more be able to reverse the situation in their favour, no matter how obstinate they are and whatever the paucity of their manoeuvres.

So, the people and the national army of Democratic Kampuchea, under the leadership of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea, are determined to further carry out their struggle on the battlefield until the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam accepts to implement the resolutions 34/22 and 35/6 by the total withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea and the restoration to Kampuchea of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

DOCUMENT S/14580

Report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application of the Republic of Vanuatu for membership in the United Nations

[Original: Chinese/English/French/Russian/Spanish]
[8 July 1981]

1. At its 2290th meeting, on 8 July 1981, the Security Council had before it the application of the Republic of Vanuatu³ for admission to membership in the United Nations. In accordance with rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure and in the absence of any objection, the President of the Council referred the

application to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report.

2. At its 67th meeting, on the same day, the Committee considered the application of the Republic of Vanuatu.

3. The representatives of France and the United Kingdom submitted the following draft resolution, which was also sponsored by China, the German Democratic Republic, Ireland, Japan, Mexico, Niger,

³ *Ibid.*, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 20, document A/36/308-S/14506.

Panama, the Philippines, Spain, Tunisia, Uganda, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America:

"The Security Council,

"Having examined the application of the Republic of Vanuatu³ for admission to the United Nations,

"Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Vanuatu should be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

4. The Committee unanimously decided to recommend to the Security Council the adoption of the draft resolution.

DOCUMENT S/14581*

Letter dated 7 July 1981 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French]
[8 July 1981]

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, the memorandum dated 30 June 1981 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea entitled "Attempts by the Hanoi authorities to legitimate and legalize their aggression in Kampuchea".

I should be grateful if this text could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Attempts by the Hanoi authorities to legitimate and legalize their aggression in Kampuchea

1. After the failures of its successive attempts at overthrowing the State of Democratic Kampuchea from the inside through acts of sabotage, subversion and coups d'etat combined with armed attacks at the borders, and after having formally been assured of the support from the Soviet Union by a treaty of "friendship" and "co-operation" signed on 3 November 1978, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, mobilizing its crack troops from the north, backed up by hundreds of tanks and artillery and a host of airplanes and warships, launched a large-scale attack against Democratic Kampuchea on 25 December 1978, in an attempt through a lightning-victory to put the world before the fait accompli of a military occupation which would make it master of the link without which it would not be possible to achieve its "Indo-Chinese federation".

2. Some weeks prior to the invasion, the leaders of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, by a volte-face which was of deep significance as to how sincere their intentions were, abandoning for the occasion their policy of hostility, changed themselves into pilgrims of peace in an attempt to neutralize in advance the reactions of South-East Asian countries or at least to moderate them to their profit.

3. In the face of such an aggression, the people and the national army of Democratic Kampuchea, under the leadership of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, have been standing up to wage a resolute struggle. Their resistance has held the lightning-attack launched by the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam in check and forced it to successively increase the effectives of its army of aggression up to 250,000 men, without however succeeding in subjugating the nation of Kampuchea. Two and a half years have elapsed. The Vietnamese aggressive troops have been bogged down more than ever in the battlefields of Kampuchea. For its part, the international community has always refused to rubber-stamp this aggression which constitutes a "crime against peace" with regard to international law, and persisted in demanding that all Vietnamese troops

withdraw from Kampuchea, thus enabling the people of Kampuchea freely to decide their destiny.

4. The Hanoi authorities are aware of the serious consequences of this total stalemate into which they have been driven, for they know that in a war of aggression, such a situation has never been in favour of the aggressors. Actually, they have been afraid of this prospect since the early months of their invasion, as their "lightning-attack, lightning-victory" strategy has become an established fact of failure. So, since February 1979, they have begun to carry out all kinds of manoeuvres and to spread coarse lies, trying to obtain through diplomatic means what they have failed in the military field, that is the recognition of their occupation of Kampuchea as a fait accompli.

5. The Hanoi authorities first claimed that their invasion was motivated by an "invitation" allegedly addressed to them by the people of Kampuchea for their liberation. But this allegation has been denied by the facts themselves. It was only on 18 February 1979, namely two months after the day of their invasion, that the Hanoi leaders rushed to Phnom Penh so as to sign with the Vietnamese administration previously installed by them a so-called treaty, inviting them to send their troops to Kampuchea.

6. As this dupery was not successful in convincing anybody, the Hanoi authorities have striven to make people believe that the situation in Kampuchea has become normal and that their sole preoccupation was to rebuild Kampuchea with the aid and co-operation of countries and international organizations they have tried to mislead for this purpose. However, the world has been aware that the war is raging in Kampuchea, that despite the panoply of massacring weapons used by the Hanoi authorities, such as famine, conventional weapons and chemical weapons, the resistance of the people, the national army of Democratic Kampuchea, under the leadership of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, is irresistibly pursuing its rising. The world also knows that, contrary to the misleading assertions spread by the Hanoi authorities, most of humanitarian aids intended for the people of Kampuchea have been diverted by the Vietnamese occupying troops to feed their war machine.

7. As these lies had failed to play in favour of their crime, the Hanoi authorities have tried to compel the international community into recognizing their invasion of Kampuchea as a fait accompli, by staging "general elections" so as to give an appearance of legality to the Vietnamese administration installed at Phnom Penh, as if the people of Kampuchea were able to express freely their opinions under the heel of 250,000 occupying soldiers. But no country in the world, except the expansionists and their supporters, has been taken in by this masquerade. The international community has persisted in recognizing the Government of Democratic Kampuchea as the sole legal and legitimate representative of Kampuchea and in reiterating its demand that the Vietnamese troops totally withdraw from Kampuchea.

8. In this regard, the ASEAN [Association of South East Asian Nations] countries are among the peace- and justice-loving countries which have actively carried out activities to support the just struggle of the people of Kampuchea and to thwart successively the perfidious attempts by the Hanoi authorities to perpetuate their occupation of Kampuchea, for it threatens peace, stability and security in South-East Asia. The Hanoi authorities are well aware of the obsta-

* Circulated under the double symbol A-36/366-S/14581.

cle represented by the ASEAN opposition. That is why they have worked desperately hard at creating dissension within its ranks. But in vain.

9. At the same time, the Hanoi authorities have resorted to an actual manoeuvre of diversion in an attempt at burying the problem of Kampuchea created by their aggression, by trying to conceal the root cause of this problem. For this purpose, they have brandished the "Chinese threat" and claimed that the root of the problem is the differences that have existed since already a long time between the ASEAN countries and those called by them countries of "Indo-China". The Hanoi authorities have then made proposals to resolve these differences by holding a "regional conference" instead of an international conference on Kampuchea as provided for in the relevant United Nations resolutions. This obvious manoeuvre has not misled the ASEAN countries, which have seen it as a trap inducing them to recognize *de facto* the Vietnamese administration at Phnom Penh and thus to legalize the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea. By putting forward this proposal for a regional conference, the Hanoi authorities thought they could kill two birds with one stone, for an acceptance by the ASEAN countries would allow them to evade the implementation of United Nations resolutions 34/22 and 35/6 and also to legitimate their occupation and to strengthen *de facto* their "Indo-Chinese federation", pending its recognition *de jure* by the international community.

10. Another manoeuvre aimed at the same objectives: the Hanoi authorities have trumpeted to everyone that they want peace and stability in South-East Asia so as to make possible a positive co-operation between the countries in the region, and that to this end they would agree to withdraw partially, under some conditions, their troops from Kampuchea. But their deeds continue to run counter to their allegations, for not only does the war of aggression in Kampuchea keep raging savagely but it has dangerously spilled over beyond the borders, as in particular in the case of the Vietnamese aggression against Thailand in June 1980 and the ongoing concentrations of Vietnamese troops assisted by heavy artillery, DCA cannons and ground-to-air missiles, which use is certainly not destined to counter the guerrilla units of Democratic Kampuchea.

11. An additional manoeuvre designed to achieve the same goals: the Hanoi authorities have lured people with the possibilities of their eventual independence vis-à-vis the Soviet Union, for as

long as facts continue to give testimony of their expansionist strategy in South-East Asia, carried out in concert with the Soviet Union, the world will never give credit to such a possibility. But the truth is that the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, "vanguard bastion of socialism" as it has been boasting, will always need the Soviet Union, from which it can not be weaned without destroying itself and without the collapse of its administration installed at Phnom Penh and of its old dream of "Indo-Chinese federation" which is necessary for its expansion. As far as it is concerned, the Soviet Union will always need Viet Nam as a proxy and the bases and strategic facilities offered by the latter to carry out its strategy of world domination.

12. Also aimed at the same goals, and to complete the previous ones, are the manoeuvres of the Hanoi authorities to have on the one hand the neutralization of the armed forces of Democratic Kampuchea through means other than military, or at least a weakening of the combativity of the Kampuchean armed forces since they constitute a major obstacle blocking the Hanoi authorities way to expansion, and on the other hand to obtain the vacancy of the seat of Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations. This vacancy would be by itself a recognition of the legitimacy of their aggression against Kampuchea and would consequently open the way to the Vietnamese administration installed at Phnom Penh to sneak into the United Nations.

13. But the international community has not been misled by the lies, dupery and perfidy of the Hanoi authorities, for it knows that they are in the service of the Vietnamese-Soviet expansionist strategy in South-East Asia and in the world. It continues to defend the seat of Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations and to demand the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, enabling the people of Kampuchea freely to decide their own destiny, that is the *sine qua non* of a just and genuine solution of the problem of Kampuchea and of lasting peace, stability and security in South-East Asia.

14. Democratic Kampuchea is confident that the international conference on Kampuchea will achieve all the objectives set forth in resolutions 34/22 and 35/6. For its part, Democratic Kampuchea will persevere in the just struggle for national survival until the Hanoi authorities comply with these resolutions, until Kampuchea regains all its sovereign rights.

DOCUMENT S/14582*

Letter dated 9 July 1981 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French]
[10 July 1981]

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, the five-point programme for a great national union of Kampuchea against the Vietnamese Le Duan clique.

I should be grateful if you would kindly have this text circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, and bring it to the attention of the international conference on Kampuchea.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Five-point Programme for a great national union of Kampuchea against the Vietnamese Le Duan clique

PREAMBLE

Following the constant endeavours deployed since early 1979 and the favourable results achieved in the gathering of all national forces in a great front of national union against the Vietnamese aggressor Le Duan clique, and following the successive consultations and talks with many national circles, at home and abroad,

The leaders of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea and the members of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, during their meeting from 28 to 30 June 1981, worked out a draft minimum political programme with a view to developing the forces of great national union and thereby hastening the victory over the Vietnamese enemy aggressor. The substance of this programme is as follows:

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/367-S/14582.

1. Resolutely to keep on carrying out the armed struggle and the struggle through all other forms against the Vietnamese aggressor Le Duan clique until it withdraws all its troops from Kampuchea.

2. All activities should be based on the juridical status of Democratic Kampuchea, the sole legal and legitimate State of Kampuchea and Member of the United Nations Organization.

3. The various national forces united in their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressor Le Duan clique should absolutely avoid any confrontation which would weaken the common struggle.

4. After the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, a general and free election with direct and secret ballot will be held, without any coercion from any armed forces or other forces, and this, under the strict and full supervision of the United Nations Organization.

This election aims at choosing a national assembly.

This national assembly will establish a constitution which will define the political régime of Kampuchea, a parliamentary régime which will not construct socialism or communism.

Kampuchea will remain independent, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned, and will not allow any foreign military base in its territory.

This national assembly will choose a national government.

This government will set up a national army to defend the country.

5. The various national forces united against the Vietnamese aggressor Le Duan clique will keep their own organizations with their political individuality as well as their freedom of action, provided they do not infringe on the provisions of the present minimum political programme.

DOCUMENT S/14583*

Note verbale dated 9 July 1981 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[10 July 1981]

The Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and, further to his note dated 22 June 1981 [S/14569], has the honour to bring to his attention the attached annex containing substantial points of the national paper adopted and circulated on 25 March 1981 by 30 prominent and leading representatives of the Syrian citizens of the Israeli-occupied Syrian Arab Golan Heights.

The Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic requests the Secretary-General kindly to circulate the text of the present note and annex as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

ANNEX

National paper of the Syrian citizens of the occupied Syrian Heights

We, the Syrian citizens of the occupied Syrian (Golan) Heights, deem it our duty to inform world public opinion, as well as all parties whether official or popular, and in particular the United Nations Organization, its agencies, and the Israeli public, of our unswerving and final stand vis-a-vis the Israeli occupation and its persistent

efforts to erase our national identity through various ways and means aiming at incorporating us into its own entity.

It is, therefore, our historic responsibility towards our people and our future generations to declare that we have adopted the following:

1. The occupied Golan Heights is an integral part of the Syrian Arab Republic.

2. Our Syrian identity is an inseparable part of our existence. It is an everlasting heritage passed on from father to son.

3. Our land is a sacred heritage of our Syrian Arab society. Each and every person who may be tempted to sell, cede or yield a single inch of it to the Israeli occupiers will be committing a grave crime against the society and an act of treason which cannot be pardoned.

4. We shall not recognize the validity of any decision taken by Israel to incorporate us into the Israeli entity. We categorically reject all decisions of the Israeli Government aiming at depriving us of our Syrian Arab personality.

5. We do not recognize any legitimacy to the local and sectarian councils which have been imposed on us by the Israeli Military Governor and who, consequently, receive his directives. These councils cannot under any circumstances represent us.

6. Only those who reject the (Israeli) occupation through their tangible stands and who belong to all walks of our society, are the ones qualified and entitled to express the feelings and the interests of their compatriots.

7. Our irrevocable decision is: anyone who may acquire Israeli nationality or may not abide by the provisions of this national paper shall be boycotted and repudiated from our society, and excluded from our national, religious and social life until and unless he repents.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/369-S/14583.

DOCUMENT S/14584*

Note verbale dated 10 July 1981 from the Mission of the Congo to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[13 July 1981]

The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of the Congo to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and, acting on the instructions of its Government, has the honour to inform

him of the position of the Congo regarding the international conference on Kampuchea.

The Government of the People's Republic of the Congo will not participate in that conference, which it considers untimely and whose procedures it considers inappropriate.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/370-S/14584.

It also confirms the vote which the delegation of the Congo cast against General Assembly resolution 35/6, on 22 October 1980, and the position which was clearly set forth by its representative when explaining his vote,⁴ when he explained why the Congo was opposed to the very principle and purpose of the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea" as envisaged by the General Assembly.

It should be recalled that when the People's Republic of the Congo recognized the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, very soon after the collapse of the Pol Pot dictatorship, it was merely acting in accordance with custom and international law, which states that only States, and not régimes, can claim to have monopoly of representativity and sovereignty.

It therefore follows that the power effectively exercised by the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea alone had force of law. Since it came to power it has distinguished itself only by the tremendous effort it has made to rebuild the country on the ashes of the crimes of genocide perpetrated by the Pol Pot régime, which today is supported by all who oppose the advent of real peace in South-East Asia.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Thirty-fifth Session, Plenary Meetings, 40th meeting.

Although the specialized agencies of the United Nations system themselves acknowledge that these efforts are having positive results, and although this view is shared by many neutral observers, including Western observers, these efforts are being hindered by the behaviour of certain States Members of the United Nations which, not content with putting shockingly great pressures on certain aid-giving agencies, are going so far as to arm the Pol Pot clique even though it is spurned by the entire people of Kampuchea.

In the view of the People's Republic of the Congo, the so-called international conference on Kampuchea constitutes intolerable interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign State, in violation of the relevant provisions of the Charter.

It is for this reason that the People's Republic of the Congo will not participate in this so-called conference, which looks like a plot, for it believes that the United Nations should confine its role—at the very most—to supporting the efforts of the lawful Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to bring about the country's recovery.

The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of the Congo kindly requests the Secretary-General to arrange for the present note to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

DOCUMENT S/14585*

Letter dated 10 July 1981 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[13 July 1981]

I wish to bring to your attention a further example of the Israeli occupation authorities' accelerated settlement time-table on Jerusalem and the rest of the West Bank which over the past three years has reached truly epidemic and massive proportions.

It is needless to bring to the attention of the esteemed Secretary-General that the magnitude of the colonization in Jerusalem and its environs and throughout the West Bank has already reached a point of no return and has rendered any discussion within the framework of United Nations resolutions an exercise in futility.

The magnitude of the colonization is presently estimated to have reached 35 to 40 per cent of the total occupied areas. The principal victim of this blatant and relentless annexation and colonization is the city of Jerusalem, its environs and contiguous areas which cut deeply into what is referred to as the occupied West Bank. These ongoing acts of illegality and plunder are delineating, on the ground, what should legally and normally be done under the auspices of the United Nations decisions.

It is in the light of the above that I deem it necessary to enclose herewith excerpts from an article entitled "Jerusalem approves vast housing plan" by Abraham Rabinovich, reporter for *The Jerusalem Post*, and published in *The Jerusalem Post* on 22 June 1981.

Anyone familiar with the area cannot fail to recognize that the approved housing plan on almost totally Arab lands will result in a fundamental transformation of the geographic, demographic and historical landscape of these areas in the heartland of the occupied West Bank. The nature of the transformation is so far-reaching in its dimensions that it is well-nigh irreversible under any conceivable means of a peaceful resolution to the conflict which could offer a meaningful redemption of the Palestinian people and their right of return and self-determination, including nationhood.

It is yet another stark violation of international law and The Hague and Geneva Conventions governing the rights of the civilian population who have fallen victim to aggression and occupation.

I wish to point out that, even though it includes housing units for the legitimate inhabitants of the land, it unlawfully takes away substantial portions of those lands for additional Israeli colonization in violation of the norms of international law.

It would be greatly appreciated if this letter could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hazem NUSEIBEH
Permanent Representative of Jordan
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/373-S/14585.

ANNEX

Text of the article

An outline plan for northern Jerusalem envisaging construction of 13,000 housing units for Jews and 20,000 for Arabs was approved last night by the City Council.

The plan, which covers the bulk of municipal territory north of French Hill, is one of the most far-reaching proposals put forward by the planning authorities since the city's reunification.

Included are the 4,400 dunums expropriated last year between French Hill and Neve Ya'acov on which the housing development of South Neve Ya'acov is to be built. The Housing Ministry is planning to begin clearing land for this development—which will be the largest in Jerusalem—within two months.

Most of the 13,000 dunums in the plan is Arab-owned land which has been frozen for development since 1967 because of the absence of any legal outline plan for the area.

Yesterday's plan will release this land for development, mostly at prevailing densities. Some sections, such as the Nusseibeh Houses in Shuafat, will have higher densities than are normal in the Arab sector.

The plan will next be considered by the District Planning Commission, which will present it for public objections.

A major element of the plan is a transportation network which includes four north-south roads in the northern panhandle of Jerusalem. The easternmost, just below the watershed, is to be an urban boulevard which will serve the Jewish population between Neve Ya'acov and French Hill. As proposed by city engineer Amnon Niv, the tree-lined road will be fronted by apartments, offices, shops, and hotels.

Slightly to the west will be Highway No. 1, linking the Damascus Gate area of the Old City with the northern part of the city, and a new road link to Tel Aviv via Beit Horon. To its west the existing Ramallah Road will be reduced in function to a local road. A new road is to be built to its west to link the Arab areas between Shuafat and Atarat.

The area is to be cut by two major east-west roads. One will run from Ramot through Beit Hanina to the village of Hizme east of Jerusalem. The other will run from Motza through Shuafat to Ma'ale Adumim.

A large shopping centre is to be built at the intersection of the Ramot-Hizme road and the north-south "boulevard" at a point north-east of Tel el-Foul.

The Housing Ministry has objected to Niv's proposal to allocate land in South Neve Ya'acov for workshops and light industry to provide local employment. The argument is thus far unresolved and that section has been left for future planning.

DOCUMENT S/14586

Letter dated 13 July 1981 from the representative of Lebanon to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[13 July 1981]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to convey to you the following.

The Lebanese Government wishes to protest continued Israeli aggressions on Lebanon and the infliction of numerous civilian casualties and the destruction of property, particularly by several air attacks conducted on 10 and 12 July 1981.

The Israeli Government seems to be intent on pursuing its policy of so-called pre-emptive strikes in defiance of Security Council resolutions, the General Armistice Agreement of 1949 and the principles of international law. In this context, the Government of Lebanon cannot but express its deepest concern at declarations from Israel, such as the one attributed to the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr. Zipori, which

confirm Israel's determination to create further obstacles and prevent the achievement of peace and security according to the pertinent resolutions of the Security Council, particularly at a time when intensive efforts are deployed in this direction.

The Lebanese Government reserves its right to call on the Security Council to act on the situation, pursuant to its previous complaints.

You are kindly requested to circulate this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Fakhri SAGHIYYAH
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/14587

Letter dated 13 July 1981 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[13 July 1981]

I have the honour to submit to you the text of the declaration on the People's Republic of Angola issued by the Ministerial Conference of the Organization of African Unity in its thirty-seventh ordinary session, held at Nairobi, Kenya:

"The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its thirty-seventh ordinary session at Nairobi, Kenya, from 15 to 26 June 1981,

"Deeply concerned about the steps taken by the American Administration to have its Congress abrogate the Clark Amendment, with the view to giving direct military assistance to groups of Angolan traitors in the pay of the racist Pretoria régime in the hope of destabilizing the legitimate Government of the People's Republic of Angola, considers that such an act would be indicative of a hostile attitude towards the whole of Africa. This act would also be a flagrant interference in the internal affairs of the

People's Republic of Angola and an unacceptable violation of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law.

"In the face of this serious situation, and while reaffirming its previous resolutions, and particularly resolution 828 (XXXVI), the Council of Ministers solemnly expresses Africa's commitment to unconditionally stand by the Government and People of

Angola for the defence of their sovereignty and territorial integrity."

I request that this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council in connection with the question of South African aggression against the People's Republic of Angola.

(Signed) ELISIO DE FIGUEIREDO
Permanent Representative of Angola
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/14588*

Letter dated 13 July 1981 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[14 July 1981]

I have the honour, on the instructions of my Government, to convey to you herewith the text of the message from the Vice-Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, His Excellency Phoune Sipsaseuth.

I would be grateful if you would kindly have the text of the present letter and the enclosed message circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vithaya SOURINHO
Permanent Representative
to the United Nations
of the Lao People's Democratic Republic

MESSAGE DATED 11 JULY 1981 FROM THE VICE-PREMIER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On 3 July 1981, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam issued a joint statement [S/14577] concerning the so-called "comprehensive political settlement in Kampuchea" of the conference of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) at Manila, stating clearly that the "three countries of Indo-China

categorically reject the . . . so-called international conference on Kampuchea". This conference is an impudent attack on the independence and sovereignty of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, provides support for the genocidal Pol Pot group which opposes the rebirth and development of the Kampuchean people and provides support for the policy of aggression and intervention of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists against the three countries of Indo-China. Such an international conference on Kampuchea will be attended by only one party, namely, the expansionists and hegemonists from Beijing, acting in complicity with the United States imperialists and the ASEAN countries against the other party consisting of the three countries of Indo-China. The three countries of Indo-China vigorously condemn the illegal international conference on Kampuchea convened following the proposal of the ASEAN countries and their allies and declare that they flatly refuse to participate in it.

The Vice-Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic once again reaffirms that he categorically refuses to participate in the international conference on Kampuchea in any capacity whatsoever and that he will consider all decisions resulting therefore as null and void.

(Signed) Phoune SIPRASEUTH
Vice-Premier and Minister
for Foreign Affairs
of the Lao People's Democratic Republic

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/374-S/14588.

DOCUMENT S/14589*

Letter dated 13 July 1981 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General

[Original: Chinese/English]
[14 July 1981]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a memorandum of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China on Sino-Vietnamese relations and request that this be circulated as an official

document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) LING Qing
Permanent Representative
of the People's Republic of China
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/377-S/14589.

ANNEX

Memorandum of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China of 13 July 1981 on Sino-Vietnamese Relations.

For some time the Vietnamese authorities have fabricated numerous lies and made unbridled slanderous attacks on China, attributing to China the cause of the seriously deteriorated Sino-Vietnamese relations and of the turbulence in Indo-China and South-East Asia, in an attempt to confuse the right and wrong and cover up their acts of aggression and expansion so as to invent excuses for their intensified pursuance of the policy of regional hegemonism. Therefore, the Chinese side deems it necessary to state the truth of the matter in order to set the record straight.

I. WHY SINO-VIETNAMESE RELATIONS CONTINUE TO DETERIORATE

Since the end of Viet Nam's war of resistance against United States aggression, the Vietnamese authorities have taken a whole series of measures to worsen Sino-Vietnamese relations. At present, they are stepping up these anti-China activities. Their professed willingness to improve Sino-Vietnamese relations is a sheer gesture meant to deceive people.

The fourth plenum of the Fourth Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam held in 1978 and the subsequent meetings decided to set China as the "direct enemy of Viet Nam", adopt "an offensive strategy" towards China and regard it as a "national task" and "international obligation" to oppose China. At the end of 1980, the seventh session of the sixth National Assembly of Viet Nam brazenly included in its new constitution the intent of opposing China, thus defining its anti-China policy in the form of law. The Vietnamese authorities' anti-China activities have become more and more fanatic because they have persisted in making these activities a part of their basic national policy. They have deployed large numbers of troops in the areas along the Sino-Vietnamese border, carrying out frequent armed provocations against China and intrusions into Chinese border areas. In the period from early 1980 to the end of June 1981, the Vietnamese troops shelled and opened fire on Chinese territory and sent their units and armed special agents to intrude into Chinese territory for raids, harassment and sabotage on more than 2,670 occasions. Especially since last May, the Vietnamese troops have become more rampant in their provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese border. They have shelled Chinese territory almost daily and have repeatedly sent troops in company or battalion or even regiment strength to intrude into Ningming County of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Malipo County of Yunnan province, thus aggravating tension in the border areas. In order to establish a war system spearheaded against China, the Vietnamese authorities have marked off its northern provinces adjacent to China as the "north battlefield", where they have deployed 62 percent of the total strength of their army, 75 per cent of their air force and a large number of warships. Along the Sino-Vietnamese border, the Vietnamese side continues to "purify the border", forcing border inhabitants to move away, constructing defence works, introducing more armaments and military supplies and carrying out frequent military manoeuvres. In addition, the Vietnamese authorities have been creating a war atmosphere at home. They are busy spreading all sorts of absurd rumours, making a hullabaloo about "China's threat" to Viet Nam and attributing to the so-called "China's psychological warfare" such things as political unrest, economic depression and people's resentment, which are actually the result of the Vietnamese authorities' militaristic policy of aggression. Obviously, the vigorous incitement of hostile feelings against China has already become an important means of the Vietnamese authorities to divert the people's complaint and to maintain and strengthen their rule at home.

Facts show that in order to realize their regional hegemony and suit the needs of the global strategy of Soviet hegemonism, the Vietnamese authorities are pressing ahead with their policy of hostility against China in a deliberate attempt to worsen further the Sino-Vietnamese relations. This is the basic reason why these relations have failed to improve so far.

Of late, the Vietnamese side has put forward a number of so-called proposals, such as the conclusion of a "bilateral agreement on peaceful coexistence" and a "non-aggression treaty". It has done this not at all for the purpose of improving the relations between

China and Viet Nam. It is not difficult to see the intention behind these proposals after they are analysed.

After cooking up the so-called "China threat", the Vietnamese authorities brazenly demand the inclusion into the "treaty" such content as putting an end to the non-existent Chinese "threat" and "invasion", and ask China to accept the charges imposed by them. What kind of logic is this? They are even more unreasonable in demanding that China stop its support to the patriotic Kampuchean armed forces and civilians in their resistance against Vietnamese aggressors and that this point be incorporated into the "treaty". Doesn't this mean that China should abandon its stand of upholding justice, condone the Vietnamese authorities' aggression and expansion and accept their occupation of Kampuchean territory as legitimate? The Chinese Government has never opposed the conclusion of bilateral agreements or treaties which are aimed at developing friendly relations and co-operation between States and at opposing hegemonism and safeguarding peace. However, we must firmly expose and denounce the Vietnamese authorities for playing tricks on the question of concluding an agreement, falsely accusing China and peddling their fallacy of "justified aggression" in their attempt to cover up their criminal aggression and expansion.

As is known to all, the Chinese Government has done its utmost to improve Sino-Vietnamese relations. It has proposed bilateral negotiations at the governmental level, put forward an eight-point proposal [S/13278 of 27 April 1979] for handling the relations between the two countries and also expressed willingness to undertake, together with Viet Nam, not to seek hegemony but to contribute to peace in South East Asia. The Chinese side will continue its efforts to this end in the future. The door is always open for the normalization of our bilateral relations. Now it depends on the Vietnamese side whether these relations can be improved and whether a bilateral agreement or treaty can be concluded to ensure good-neighbourly and friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries in the interest of opposing hegemonism and safeguarding peace. It can be said that it is now high time for the Vietnamese side to take action.

II. THE ROOT CAUSE OF TENSION IN INDO-CHINA LIES IN THE VIETNAMESE AUTHORITIES' ATTEMPT TO SEEK REGIONAL HEGEMONY

The Vietnamese authorities assert that the present tension in Indo-China is caused by the so-called "Chinese ambitions" rather than the policies of aggression and expansion they have pursued with the support of the Soviet Union. They even try to make people believe that the invasion and occupation of Kampuchea by 200,000 Vietnamese troops is for the purpose of dealing with the "China threat". However, the deeds of the Vietnamese authorities have provided an explicit answer as to who has single-handedly created turbulence and disaster in this region.

After the unification of Viet Nam in 1976, the Vietnamese authorities went ahead with an ambitious plan in an attempt to establish their hegemonist rule in Indo-China. After it succeeded in gradually bringing Laos under its total control, Viet Nam launched a large-scale war of aggression at the end of 1978, and occupied large parts of the Kampuchean territory and its capital Phnom Penh. At present, there are 50,000-60,000 Vietnamese troops and nearly 10,000 Vietnamese experts, advisers and secret police in Laos, controlling Laos' military, political, economic, cultural, propaganda and external affairs. In Kampuchea, the Vietnamese authorities have propped up a puppet régime and established a military and colonial rule in the occupied areas of the country on the strength of their 200,000 aggressor troops. Over the past two years or more, they have frequently launched military offensives, frequently massacred Kampuchean patriotic soldiers and civilians, wantonly plundered its resources and wealth and destroyed its farmland and water conservancy projects. Moreover, they have driven hundreds of thousands of Kampuchean out of their homeland and emigrated large numbers of Vietnamese into Kampuchea, thus bringing havoc to the country and menacing its national survival. The Vietnamese authorities can never get away with this historical crime. The immediate aim of Viet Nam's annexation of Kampuchea and Laos is to set up an "Indo-Chinese federation" with itself as the overlord. The Vietnamese authorities even assert that the three Indo-Chinese States "must form an integral whole" and that the three countries "have already been integrated and one can call it whatever he wishes". They are even openly exerting pressure on the ASEAN

[*Association of South East Asian Nations*] countries to regard the "three Indo-Chinese States" as a "bloc" and to enter into dialogue with it as such. Otherwise, they asserted, "there can be no peace and stability in South-East Asia", etc. The Vietnamese authorities, whose deeds have laid bare their ambitions for Indo-China, hope that people will believe that it is China and not the Vietnamese authorities that have expansionist ambitions in Indo-China. This is just their wishful thinking.

The Vietnamese authorities are now playing tricks to justify their refusal to pull out their troops from Kampuchea in defiance of the resolutions adopted on the Kampuchean question at the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth sessions of the United Nations General Assembly. They are vigorously peddling their scheme to convene a "regional meeting" between the "Indo-Chinese bloc" and ASEAN, in an attempt to undermine the international conference on Kampuchea. This has met with wide opposition from world opinion. Using the fabricated "China threat" as its pretext for refusing to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, Viet Nam at one moment says that its troops will pull out "only when China's threat is eliminated", and the next it claims that its withdrawal from Kampuchea must be conditional upon China's giving up its just stand of supporting the Kampuchean patriotic forces' struggle against aggression and signing a "treaty of mutual non-aggression" with the so-called "three Indo-Chinese States". Such absurd pretexts are being used by the Vietnamese authorities to divert the attention of world opinion from the Kampuchean question and evade condemnation by the international community.

Recently, the Vietnamese authorities, in referring to China's relations with Kampuchea and Laos, have urged China to sign what it calls a "bilateral agreement of peaceful coexistence" and a "treaty of mutual non-aggression" with these two countries respectively. It is nothing but another anti-China trick of theirs. At present, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea is the sole legal representative of Kampuchea recognized by the United Nations. The puppet régime fostered by the Vietnamese authorities has no right whatsoever to represent Kampuchea. After the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, China, naturally, will develop friendly relations and co-operation with an independent, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea on the basis of complete equality and mutual benefit and in a manner satisfactory to both sides. As to Sino-Lao relations, over the years the two countries were on good terms, and it is due to the Vietnamese authorities' meddling and sabotage that there have been reverses in Sino-Lao relations in recent years. In 1979, the Vietnamese authorities, in collaboration with the Soviet Union, invented the lie about "China massing heavy troops along the Sino-Lao border" and coerced the Lao authorities into opposing China and suspending the co-operative relations between Laos and China in the economic and cultural fields. Since last May, the Vietnamese authorities, while aggravating tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border, have played the same old trick, fabricating the rumour that "China is threatening the Lao border", and they have even sent Vietnamese armed personnel in the guise of Lao soldiers to provoke incidents on the Sino-Lao border in an attempt to create confusion and whip up fresh anti-China clamours. The Vietnamese authorities not only oppose China themselves but also want to turn the whole of Indo-China into an anti-China base for themselves and the Soviet Union. This is the root cause why Sino-Lao relations have been undermined. It will not be difficult to resume and continue to develop friendly relations and co-operation between China and Laos in the future so long as Laos' independence and sovereignty (including its right to make independent decisions in external affairs) are guaranteed. Viet Nam, posing as the spokesman of the three Indo-Chinese States, is bound to fail in its attempts and schemes to make China recognize the Heng Samrin puppet régime, acknowledge the fait accompli of its occupation of Kampuchea and its control of Laos and accept Viet Nam as the overlord of Indo-China.

III. INCREASED COLLUSION BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND VIET NAM POSES AN EVER MORE SERIOUS THREAT TO THE SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION

With respect to the situation in South-East Asia, the Vietnamese authorities have also been reshaping the hackneyed slander about the so-called "China threat" in an attempt to befuddle the people

with distorted facts, cover up the expansionist acts of the Soviet Union and Viet Nam and sow discord between China and the countries concerned. However, lies are but lies. A brief review of the evolution of events in the past few years makes it clear that it is the Vietnamese authorities' act of annexing Indo-China and their bigger ambitions to control the whole of South-East Asia that have posed a direct threat to the security of Thailand and other South-East Asian countries. Using Viet Nam and Indo-China as its forward base and regarding South-East Asia and the Asian-Pacific region as an important link in its hegemonistic global strategy, the Soviet Union, on its part, has visibly increased its military presence in the region, thus further complicating and aggravating the situation there.

The Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea has brought Thailand under the direct threat of the Vietnamese expansionist forces. Over the past two years and more, the Vietnamese authorities have kept many divisions of their aggressor troops in Kampuchea and Laos on the border of Thailand and have stepped up the construction of fortifications, roads and airfields and concentrated large quantities of tanks, artillery pieces, aircraft and missiles in areas close to the Thai border. Since the beginning of 1980, the Vietnamese troops have carried out more frequent shellings, intrusions and raids from their bases in Kampuchea and Laos, directed against the territory of Thailand. On 23 June 1980, over 2,000 Vietnamese troops flagrantly intruded into Thailand. Recently, a greater number of Vietnamese troops have appeared on the Kampuchean-Thai border. The Vietnamese authorities have kept on sending their men to sneak into Thailand for provocations, sabotage and other conspiratorial activities. A Vice Foreign Minister of Viet Nam went so far as to threaten that Viet Nam would "resort to all possible means" to deal with Thailand. The gravity of the dangerous situation along the Kampuchean-Thai border keeps increasing. A host of facts shows that the Vietnamese authorities' military action against Thailand is premeditated and carefully planned. Their purpose is to bring pressure to bear on Thailand in conjunction with their war of aggression in Kampuchea and force Thailand and other ASEAN countries to recognize the Heng Samrin clique and the fait accompli of Viet Nam's occupation of Kampuchea. What is more, they harbour more malicious designs. In recent years, Vietnamese leaders often claim the status of a "world military Power" for their country and assert that "a strong Viet Nam will contribute to the deep-going changes on the political scene of South-East Asia". It may be predicted that once the Vietnamese regional hegemonists obtain a firm foothold in Kampuchea, they will use Indo-China as a base to press forward with their more ambitious expansionist plans. There has been growing concern about what may happen after Indo-China. The Vietnamese authorities' threat to and raids against Thailand have already put this question in sharp focus.

The Vietnamese authorities are abetted and supported energetically by the Soviet Union in their aggression and expansion. Taking advantage of the Vietnamese authorities' wild ambitions for expansion and their dependence on the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union has been infiltrating deeper into Indo-China and the Asian-Pacific region. It has gone further in this regard since 1980. It has dispatched an increasing number of personnel of all descriptions to the Indo-Chinese States. It has obtained from Viet Nam the right to use Cam Ranh Bay, Da Nang, Kompong Som and other important ports. The Soviet Pacific fleet has multiplied its activities in the South China Sea and the western Pacific and even reached the Gulf of Siam. Having pushed several thousand kilometres southward from Vladivostok, the Soviet military strength is posing a direct menace to the sea lane linking the Pacific and Indian Oceans. In co-ordination with its moves in Afghanistan, the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, the Soviet Union is opening up another route for pursuing its strategy of southward drive. The stark facts show that the Soviet-Vietnamese collaboration based on their common hegemonistic aspirations is the root cause of the turbulence in South-East Asia and the Asian-Pacific region. In collusion with each other and each using the other for its own ends, they have intensified their expansion in South-East Asia, thus disrupting the tranquility and stability of the region. This not only constitutes a real threat to the countries in the region but also forebodes greater danger. The Soviet and Vietnamese authorities are working closely together to peddle their fraudulent proposals for the so-called "confidence-building measures" and "group dialogue" in an attempt to lower people's vigilance and distract them from the danger they face. This is completely futile.

CONCLUSION

The evolution of events fully shows that the anti-China policy of the Vietnamese authorities is inseparable from the Soviet and Vietnamese moves in this region and that it is an important component of the Soviet and Vietnamese strategy for seeking hegemony. The general background and underlying cause for the turbulent situation in Indo-China and South-East Asia in recent years and the worsening relations between China and Viet Nam are the emergence of Vietnamese regional hegemonism and the Soviet hegemonist expansion in South-East Asia.

In the view of the Chinese side, it serves the interest of all peoples, including that of the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples, to maintain peace, security and stability in Indo-China and South-east Asia and good-neighbourly relations, friendship and co-operation among all countries in the region. China will continue to make unremitting efforts to this end together with all justice-upholding and

peace-loving countries and peoples. The Chinese side wishes to point out once again in all seriousness that the Vietnamese leaders should earnestly consider the strong demand of the international community, take into account the ardent desire of the Vietnamese people to recuperate and develop their national economy in a peaceful environment, abandon the policy of seeking regional hegemony, cease to serve as a tool and forward base for Soviet southward drive and withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea and Laos, halt their armed provocations against and intrusions into China, stop their raids and threats against Thailand, respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their neighbours, so as to ensure the peace and tranquillity of the region. These are the most urgent things to be done in order to restore stability to Indo-China and South-East Asia, as well as the indispensable prerequisites for realizing the normalization of relations between China and Viet Nam. This is the only wise course of action for the Vietnamese authorities to take.

DOCUMENT S/14590*

Letter dated 10 July 1981 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic/French]
[16 July 1981]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the recommendations adopted by the Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Committee of the Organization of the Islamic Conference at its fifth session, held at Fez, Morocco, on 18 and 19 Jomada II 1401 (23 and 24 April 1981).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of these recommendations distributed as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mehdi MRANI ZENTAR
Permanent Representative of Morocco
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Recommendations of the Al-Quds Committee at its fifth session

The Al-Quds Committee held its fifth session at Fez, Kingdom of Morocco, on 18 and 19 Jomada II 1401 (corresponding to 23 and 24 April 1981), under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II; the session was attended by His Excellency Ahmed Sékou Touré, President of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea, and His Excellency Ziaur Rahman, President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, in their capacity as members of the Summit Committee established by the Al-Quds Committee.

Aware of the importance of the extremely difficult situation surrounding the cause of Al-Quds and Palestine in particular, and the Middle East crisis in general,

And taking into account the resolutions of the Third Islamic Summit Conference,^a held at Mecca, and the Islamic Programme of Action against the Zionist enemy drawn up by the Al-Quds Committee and adopted by the Kings and Presidents of the Islamic States at that Summit Conference,

The Al-Quds Committee has made the following recommendations:

I. AT THE POLITICAL LEVEL

Convinced of the need to strengthen Islamic solidarity and to settle all disputes between Islamic countries, and with a view to uniting the ranks of the Islamic nations in the face of challenges and

not to provide any opportunity for enemies to create or exacerbate disputes between Islamic States,

Pursuant to the resolutions of the Third Islamic Summit Conference on utilizing all the economic potential and natural resources of the Islamic States, including oil, in a just and co-ordinated manner,

Confirming its resolutions on the fact that the liberation of Al-Quds, of Palestine and of the occupied Arab territories is the foremost problem of the Islamic nation and that it is Israel's constant aggression against the Arab States that is threatening peace and security in the Middle East region,

Confirming the Islamic countries' commitment to liberate all the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif,

The Al-Quds Committee recommends:

1. To make contact with European heads of State and with the Japanese, Australian, Canadian and New Zealand heads of State in order to explain the Islamic position with a view to convincing those countries of the need to recognize the right of the Palestinian people to return, to self-determination and to the establishment of their own independent State and of the need to recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

2. To make contact with the new United States Administration and to convey to it the Islamic countries' indignation at the policy it has been following of supporting Israel at all levels, to urge it to understand the Islamic position, since the continuation of such a policy will adversely affect United States relations with and interests in the Islamic world, to explain to it the Islamic position and to convince it of the need to recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and to recognize the right of the Palestinian people to return, to self-determination and to the establishment of their own independent State.

3. To continue contacts with the Vatican in order to convince it to recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and to recognize the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, to return to their homeland and to the establishment of their own independent State, the capital of which is Al-Quds, and to request it to condemn Israel's annexation of Al-Quds by Israel and its occupation of Palestinian and Arab territory.

4. To take the necessary measures to put an end to the Jewish exodus to occupied Palestine, since this is the main source of the Jewish manpower which is building Israel and creating the fait accompli of the settlement of the occupied Arab territories, and of occupied Palestine, first and foremost Al-Quds. These measures include making the necessary contacts with countries that permit the Jewish exodus or facilitate it through their territories with a view to ending this exodus and to encouraging the exodus of Jews from occupied Palestine to other countries.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/379-S/14590.

^a A/36/138.

5. To confirm the need to make the necessary contacts with the friendly member parties of the Socialist International in order to work for the exclusion of the Israeli Labour Party from the International, since that party's policy is aggressive in style and expansionist in aim, has been responsible for several wars against the Arab nation and has endorsed the policy of settlement in occupied Arab and Palestinian territories and the Israeli decision on the annexation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and in order to convince friendly parties not to hold meetings of the Socialist International in Al-Quds or the occupied Palestinian territories.

6. To strengthen relations between the Islamic States and Latin American States in order to counter and end the spread of Zionist influence in all of its manifestations in those countries, particularly in the military field where contracts for the sale of Israeli weapons have been concluded with certain Latin American countries, in order to end the activities of organs of the Zionist Agency and its accomplices, such as falsifying contracts of sale for land belonging to Palestinian expatriates who have emigrated from occupied Palestine, and to endeavour to make contact with such expatriates to make them aware of the enemy's activities and their adverse consequences.

7. To make contact with the non-aligned countries, the OAU countries and the countries of the socialist bloc and to strengthen relations with them in view of their position with regard to the Palestinian cause.

8. To make the necessary contacts with friendly countries with a view to implementing the resolutions of the Al-Quds Committee on securing a decision by the General Assembly of the United Nations to suspend Israel's membership as a preliminary to excluding it from the United Nations unless it speedily implements the United Nations resolutions relating to the Arab-Israeli conflicts and the Palestine question.

II. AT THE INFORMATIONAL AND CULTURAL LEVEL

1. The need for the general secretariat to review and issue the basic document on Al-Quds in the three working languages and to ensure that the document is disseminated as widely as possible within the Islamic and non-Islamic worlds, given that this document is an important source of historical, political, cultural and general information on the Holy City of Al-Quds.

2. To launch an information campaign throughout Europe and the United States of America with a view to securing further official and public support for the cause of Al-Quds and Palestine.

3. To organize the third international symposium on Al-Quds in the United States capital (Washington), given the importance of bringing the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds to the attention of the people of the United States and university and cultural circles.

4. To organize other symposia on Al-Quds and Palestine in Bonn, London and Tokyo.

5. To request the general secretariat, in co-operation with the Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee, to take the necessary preparatory measures for holding the Washington symposium during this year and for meeting the cost of the physical arrangements for the symposium from the appropriations provided for in the Islamic programme of celebration of the advent of the fifteenth century of the Hegira.

6. To request the Islamic Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs, established by the third Islamic summit conference, to ensure the monitoring and implementation of all the resolutions on information concerning Palestine and the Holy City of Al-Quds adopted by the Islamic Conference and the Al-Quds Committee.

7. To instruct the general secretariat to work for the establishment of associations similar to the "Association France-Al-Quds" in the other European capitals and to report back to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

8. To invite the Islamic States to instruct their diplomatic representatives in various capitals to take an active part in the activities of the Al-Quds Committee in those capitals.

9. To make contact with political milieux of Arab origin in Latin America with a view to inducing them favourably to influence the position of South American Governments with regard to the question of Al-Quds and Palestine.

10. To make contact with the member countries of the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO, the members of which are the United States of America, Panama, Australia, France and Tunisia, with a view to accelerating the taking of a final decision at the next meeting of the Committee to classify the city of Al-Quds as a historic city in order to protect its heritage and its religious, architectural and historical nature.

III. IN THE ECONOMIC FIELD AND IN SUPPORT OF THE RESISTANCE

1. To urge the Islamic countries to supply for the budget of the Al-Quds Fund, of \$200 million, a contribution of at least \$50 million this year, in order to meet increasing responsibilities and to attain the objectives adopted for supporting the Palestinian people's resistance and struggle.

2. To urge the Islamic countries to make grants to the budget of the *waqf* of the Al-Quds Fund, which amount to \$100 million, so that it may operate in accordance with its established basic statute.

3. To ask the Islamic countries to encourage their humanitarian and welfare agencies to make donations to those *waqf*, including real estate and securities.

4. To recommend that the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers study the question of providing a fixed annual budget for the Al-Quds Fund.

5. To urge the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund to provide greater aid and support for projects aimed at supporting the resistance of the Palestinian people, either under the section of the annual budget relating to such purposes, or from other credits within the framework of its activities.

6. To confirm the decision of the Islamic Conference to establish an Islamic Office for the boycott of Israel and to organize co-ordination between that Office and the principal boycott office of the League of Arab States.

7. To request the Islamic countries to make twinning arrangements between their capitals and the capital of Palestine, Al-Quds Al-Sharif, as an expression of esteem of the Islamic world for their Holy City.

8. To commend the efforts of the Islamic countries through their two representatives on the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund and of the World Bank to secure the acceptance of the PLO as an observer in those bodies, and to commend countries which have decided to make their new holdings conditional on the acceptance of the PLO as an observer.

9. To confirm the request to the European Communities to terminate their bilateral and multilateral economic agreements with the Zionist enemy, in implementation of its undertaking that the agreements would not cover the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories.

10. To invite the States of the European Community and Japan not to adopt the hostile legislation decided upon by the United States of America to counter the Arab boycott of Israel and to point out the legitimacy of that boycott and its maintenance.

IV. AT THE MILITARY LEVEL

In view of the resolutions of the third Islamic summit conference and of the provisions of the Islamic Programme of Action against the Zionist enemy aimed at meeting the needs of the PLO for training and military equipment, qualitatively and quantitatively, and in accordance with the principle of jihad which the Islamic States pledged themselves to undertake in the Mecca declaration,

The Al-Quds Committee urges:

1. The establishment of a military bureau within the general secretariat to be responsible for military co-ordination between the PLO and the Islamic States, which will enable Palestinian military endeavours to take advantage of the potential of the Islamic countries.

2. The need to support the front-line Arab countries and the PLO in their struggle against the Zionist occupation with all appropriate means.

DOCUMENT S/14591

Letter dated 15 July 1981 from the representative of Israel to the President
of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[15 July 1981]

I wish to draw your urgent attention to the indiscriminate shelling of civilian centres in the north of Israel today by PLO terrorists operating from Lebanon.

In the course of the evening scores of Soviet-made Katyusha rockets were fired at targets in Upper and Western Galilee. As a result, three civilians were killed and 18 others wounded. At the time of writing this letter, the shelling from Lebanon is still continuing.

A PLO spokesman was quoted on Radio Monte Carlo at 2100 hours, as taking full responsibility for these wanton attacks and the casualties incurred.

In this connection, I should also like to draw your attention to the heavy shelling last Friday, 10 July 1981, of the town of Kiryat Shmona in the Galilee Panhandle, again by PLO terrorists operating in Lebanon. In that attack six civilians were wounded and considerable damage was done to private homes and property in the town.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yehuda Z. BLUM
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/14592*

Letter dated 14 July 1981 from the representative of Jordan
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic/English]
[16 July 1981]

I wish to enclose herewith an article by Mr. Amnon Kapilok, published in *Al-Hamishmar* on 5 June 1981, entitled "The occupied territories after 14 years of occupation". The article is an awesome description of the fate which has befallen the Palestinian people and their occupied territories in all fields of existence. If the Jordan Mission or, for that matter, any other Mission had claimed that almost a quarter of a million inhabitants of the occupied territories had at one time or another during the past 14 years been given the "treat" at Israeli jails or detention camps, it would sound so incredible as to be dismissed as a product of wild exaggeration. And yet it is the stark fact as disclosed by an Israeli journalist and published in one of Israel's well-known papers. It means that one out of five inhabitants has been "hosted" in Israeli jails. Proportionate to the population of the United States the imprisoned citizens would amount to 45 million! Incredible, yes, but it is the truth all the same.

The magnitude of Israeli absorption and colonization of the occupied territories of Jerusalem, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is equally staggering. Thirty-five to 40 per cent have already been devoured; annexation has been substantially accomplished while depriving those inhabitants of the annexed territories of even the most elementary rights. It is *apartheid* and deprivation in their most inimical manifestations.

In view of the importance of the afore-mentioned article in portraying the situation presently existing in the occupied territories, in consequence of 14 years of occupation and ruthless oppression, it would be deeply appreciated if the text of this letter and the enclosed

article could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly.

(Signed) Hazem NUSEIBEH
Permanent Representative of Jordan
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the Article

Fourteen years have passed since Israeli military rule has been imposed on the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights. In consequence of the policy of fait accompli which these occupied territories have endured and continue to endure on a daily basis, these territories have become a part of "Greater Israel".

Officially these territories are still regarded as occupied territories, even the Golan Heights, in which every vestige or legacy of Syria has by systematic calculation been erased to a point where even the Israeli educational curriculum has been imposed in Druze schools in the Golan Heights and a proclamation of Israel's independence has been hung on the walls of the schools. But the fact is that these occupied territories have been devoured within a framework of creeping annexation and in a manner which is nothing short of reckless occupation.

Anyone who studies the situation in these territories cannot escape the following conclusions.

We are facing absorption and annexation of the first degree which serves only those who are responsible for carrying out this annexation. The inhabitants of the occupied territories do not enjoy the most elemental level of the rights of citizenship in the face of the unlimited power of Israeli military rule.

We are witnessing now a gradual emergence of a South Africa situation in spite of our wills. For under the control of one Government live two peoples side by side; one of them enjoys all the rights; the second lives on crumbs. When a Palestinian youth hurls a stone on an Israeli car an entire village is subjected to the most ruthless punitive measures, while the Jews who carry out acts of provocation against the Palestinian citizens receive no punishment whatsoever even when they are caught red-handed in committing

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/381-S/14592.

their crimes. The best proof of this fact is what happened to the four settlers in the settlement of Beit el B who were arrested while committing their crime when they destroyed the windows of automobiles in the town of Ramallah in the month of April last year.

During the first years following the June war there were people who deluded themselves by the idea that it was possible to establish a liberal occupation. Today we do not find a single individual who can even mention this false claim. For the policy which is being pursued in the occupied territories is a policy of the iron fist, which naturally is met with resistance, then more resistance, then escalation in a spiral.

The number of inhabitants of the occupied territories who have visited Israeli jails ranging from a detention of 24 hours and up to long years of imprisonment is a staggering number indeed. A survey has been conducted amongst friends and no one ever imagined that the number of those imprisoned from amongst the occupied territories is about a quarter of a million who have been to Israeli prison and detention camps during 14 years of occupation. This amounts to one in every five of the inhabitants.

Conversations with the inhabitants of the occupied territories reveal the dangerous daily existence which they must endure and which is represented by repression, insults and humiliation. (This later manifestation has developed in a most potent form recently during the Government of the Likud). But the greater danger in their view is their expulsion from their lands which has scored staggering records during the last three years.

A little while ago correspondents who cover the news of the occupied territories met with the No. 1 man who is responsible for the management of the occupied territories and addressed to him the following question: "What is your policy in the occupied territories?". He replied candidly: "Concern and tranquility prevails". Indeed, with his words he underscored what Israeli policy in the occupied territories is.

The policy which Israel is implementing is the cause of the instability. Such contradiction is inescapable in consequence of the occupation.

This policy leaves other citizens no avenue whatsoever to achieve their wish for self-determination and independence which all the people advocate without exception. The existing differences between the various factions in the occupied territories relate to methods and not to the objective. And for the sake of truth we have to state that the overwhelming majority of the people in the occupied territories support the establishment of a Palestinian State in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip alongside Israel while a small minority supports a solution based upon the establishment of a Palestinian democratic State with pluralistic communities.

AN IMPORTANT LESSON TO THE DELUDED

The Israeli policy in the occupied territories, and particularly the policy pursued since the Likud Party took over the Government of Israel, is dedicated to depriving the Palestinians of realizing their legitimate wishes by preventing them from conducting any political activity, whatever be its form, and colonization in any and every location in the West Bank with a view to obliteration of any realistic options. The last of these Israeli measures has been the encirclement of the city of Jericho by a chain of settlements to abort the Allon Plan and to impose restrictions in all fields of daily life. In the past, the military governors resorted to deception and distortion when they claimed that they could establish a collaborative leadership and they lent their ears to the advice of civilians imbued with a colonialist mentality. But today they have totally abandoned all these plans when the facts of the situation turned against them. The city of Hebron, from this viewpoint, had taught a lesson to the upholders of this policy of deception and distortion.

In order to thrive and ensure the election of Sheikh Muhammad Ali Al-Ja'bari in the municipal elections which were carried out in 1976, the Israeli authorities deported on the eve of the elections the head of the opposition list, Mr. Ahmad Hamzeh al-Natshe. But this deportation did not assist them in the elections, and the national bloc, which was led by agricultural engineer Mr. Fahd Qawasma, who subsequently became one of the most prominent leaders in the occupied territories in consequence of the great challenges which confronted him in his city, proclaimed its support for the Palestine Liberation Organization. Notwithstanding his moderation and his realism, Mr. Qawasma was deported by the Israeli authorities last year in a moment of anger and a loss of consciousness. He was succeeded to the post of Mayor, provisionally we hope, by his Deputy Mayor, Mr. Mustafa Abd al-Nabi al-Natshe, who belongs to the same Natshe family but follows a different political course. As a result of the bitter conditions which exist in his city, symbolized by the expulsion of the Palestinian citizens of the city of Hebron and the confiscation of their lands for Jewish colonizers from the camp of Rabi Livingier, Deputy Mayor Natshe has followed the policy of his deported predecessor and has protested against the provocations of the Jewish settlers against the inhabitants of Al-Khalil (Hebron).

At this point the military administration repeated its threats to the Deputy Mayor: "If you conduct any political activity your fate will be like that of your predecessor Fahd Qawasma". But Deputy Mayor Natshe responded: "Suppose that they deport me, what will they gain? I will be succeeded by another person and he will do exactly what I am doing. Has any other option been left open to us?"

VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

We shall not here repeat the talk about the catalogue of violations of conventions and rules of international law in the territories under Israeli military rule. For this has been asserted by Israeli jurists one after the other, namely, that the Geneva Convention and The Hague Convention are being violated by deliberate calculation. Those ingenious amongst them have presented various proposals with a view to circumventing these conventions and treaties. They proposed, for example, that houses be sealed instead of being blown up, that instead of deportation to Lebanon it would be preferable to deport to Jordan since the West Bank, from the perspective of international law, is a part of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and deportations in such cases would not be a deportation to a foreign country. But even if the military rulers were to listen to the advice of the ingenious experts, there remains a clear and irrefutable fact. It is that human rights in the occupied territories are being violated every day and we do not mean only the acts of torture perpetrated against individuals here but we mean the official policy.

The economy of the occupied territories has become inextricably linked with the Israeli economy and from this aspect, annexation and absorption have become an accomplished fact. The Arab areas have become a captive market for Israeli commodities and a source of cheap labour. The inability of the Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories, in the face of the policy of repression which Israeli military rule has imposed to perpetuate the occupation, has compelled the Arab youth to concentrate all their efforts on education while schools and universities have become hotbeds of political rebellion. More than one Israeli official has admitted that the culture and dimensions of knowledge amongst the Palestinian youth today by far surpass the culture of the Israeli youth.

Fourteen years have passed since the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories without bridges being built between Israelis and Palestinians. To the contrary, it has deepened schisms between them. Many of them fear that the fifteenth year of occupation will be more intractable and difficult, for the Palestinians in these territories declared with determination that "no matter how prolonged your occupation of our lands, you will be compelled at the end to forgo your attempts at our enslavement".

Where is wisdom? Why all this stupidity?

DOCUMENT S/14593*

Letter dated 15 July 1981 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[16 July 1981]

I have been instructed by the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to express the Committee's deep concern at the complete disregard shown by Israel for the rights of the Palestinian people, examples of which can be found almost daily in the Israeli press.

According to these reports, the military occupation authorities continue to interfere in the education dispensed in the occupied territories and close schools and universities on the slightest pretext.

At the same time, the Israeli authorities continue to seize land and to proceed with the establishment of new settlements in defiance of the resolutions of the United Nations and of world public opinion.

The Committee is also concerned at the rumours that Dr. Abdul Shafi, Director of the Palestinian Red Cross in Gaza, has not been authorized to leave Gaza

and that his freedom of movement in the region has been curtailed.

The Committee is likewise shocked to learn of the desecration of the Muslim cemetery, Istiqlal, situated in the centre of Haifa; it is reported that some 3,000 bodies have been exhumed in order to clear the land for the construction of administrative offices and commercial centres.

The Committee feels that the United Nations, and in particular the Security Council, should take urgent steps to draw Israel's attention to the dangers inherent in such policies, which are pursued in defiance of world public opinion.

I would be grateful if you would kindly have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Massamba SARRE
Chairman of the Committee on the
Exercise of the Inalienable Rights
of the Palestinian People

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/382-S/14593.

DOCUMENT S/14594

Letter dated 16 July 1981 from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[16 July 1981]

Further to my letter of yesterday, 15 July 1981 [S/14591], I wish to draw your urgent attention to the fact that the indiscriminate shelling of civilian centres in the north of Israel was renewed this afternoon by PLO terrorists operating from Lebanon.

Once again, Katyusha rockets were fired at targets in Upper and Western Galilee, and as a result, two civilians were wounded in the coastal town of Nahariya.

I should point out that it was in Hahariya that several of the casualties in yesterday's attacks were incurred, including the three civilians who lost their lives.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yehuda Z. BLUM
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/14595

Letter dated 21 July 1981 from the representative of Malta to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[22 July 1981]

Since my letter to you dated 14 July 1981, Mr. Diego Cordovez has urged my Government to accept the suggestion made by Libya to send to Malta a high-level

special envoy, with a view to eliminating the existing obstacles to the submission of the delimitation case to the International Court of Justice.

The Government of Malta accepted Mr. Cordovez's opinion that "the terms and scope" of the suggestions made by Libya "enhance the possibilities of a definite solution", and agreed to the visit of the Libyan special envoy.

The Popular Office of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in Malta has since stated that the special envoy could only proceed to Malta on the understanding that the Libyan instrument of ratification remains unchanged: that is conditional on the "decisions and recommendations" of the People's Congresses, texts of which have remained secret.

This goes against the assurances given by Libya to Mr. Cordovez to send to Malta a high-level special envoy who "will be ready to discuss with the Government of Malta all matters related to the obstacles that still exist for the submission of the delimitation case to the Court".

It is now amply clear that the Libyan Jamahiriya does not wish to submit to the International Court of Justice the terms agreed to as far back as 1976 and insists on inserting conditions extraneous to that agreement.

I have therefore been instructed by my Government to request you to convene the Security Council, with a view to condemning Libya on two counts:

(a) For its show of force in August 1980, which could have led to international hostilities in an already explosive Mediterranean;

(b) For going back on its undertaking to the Secretary-General [see S/14526 of 13 November 1980] to go to the International Court of Justice as per the 1976 agreement signed by the two Governments.

Moreover, the Republic of Malta asks the Security Council to urge Libya not to perpetrate further acts of molestation and not to take the law into its own hands.

I have the honour to request that the text of this letter, of which a copy has been forwarded to the Secretary-General, be issued as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) E. C. FARRUGIA
*Acting Permanent Representative of Malta
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/14596

Letter dated 17 July 1981 from the representative of Lebanon to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[17 July 1981]

On instructions from my Government and with reference to my letter dated 3 March 1981 [S/14391], I have the honour to request you to call an urgent meeting of the Security Council to discuss the deteriorating situation in southern Lebanon and the attacks committed by Israel against civilian targets in the city of Beirut.

(Signed) Fakhri SAGHIYYAH
*Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Lebanon
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/14600

Letter dated 19 July 1981 from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[19 July 1981]

Further to my letters of 15 and 16 July 1981 [S/14591 and S/14594], and in the context of the Security Council deliberations which began on Friday, 17 July [2292nd meeting], I wish to draw your urgent attention to the fact that over the last three days the indiscriminate shelling of towns and villages in the north of Israel by PLO terrorists operating from Lebanon has continued without let-up.

In today's incidents, a 14 year-old boy was killed in Kiryat Shmona. In addition, 29 civilians were wounded. In the incidents mentioned in my letter of 15 July and in those since then, a total of four civilians have been killed and 44 others wounded.

The shellings have come in repeated waves.

On Friday, 17 July, they began at 0830 hours (local time) and continued intermittently until 2310 hours (local time). In the course of these bombardments a maternity hospital in Nahariya was struck. Two young mothers were injured as well as three other persons.

On Saturday, 18 July, the shelling began minutes after midnight and continued almost without stopping until 2130 hours (local time).

Today, Sunday, 19 July, the barrages were in fact a direct continuation of yesterday's attacks, beginning minutes after midnight and continuing until midday.

The shellings have been directed along the length of Israel's northern border, stretching from the Mediter-

ranean coast on the west to Metulla in the east. They have reached as far south as the town of Nahariya which is five miles from the border with Lebanon on the Mediterranean Sea, and Kibbutz Ne'ot Mordecai, which is two miles south of the uppermost point of the Galilee panhandle in the east.

Whilst the objective of these bombardments has been the indiscriminate murder of civilians, the lines of fire have been deliberate. In accordance with PLO usual practice, they have been directed specifically at civilian centres. In the last four days 18 towns and villages in the north of Israel have been struck.

Given the gravity of these incidents, I should like to provide a detailed list of the civilian centres which have been struck, and the numbers of Katyusha shells which have hit each one of them. As you will observe, the towns of Kiryat Shmona, Metulla and Nahariya have been the prime targets;

Amir	2
Ben Ami	4

Beth Hillel	2
Dafna	3
Hagoshrim	28
Hanita	14
Kfar Blum	2
Kfar Giladi	1
Kiryat Shmona and vicinity	164
Manara	6
Margaliot	19
Metulla	100
Nahariya	49
Ne'ot Mordecai	13
She'ar Yashuv	17
Shomra	18
Tel Evel Ma'acha	3
Zar'it	15

I have the honour to request that the text of this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yehuda Z. BLUM
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/14601*

**Letter dated 17 July 1981 from the representative of Tunisia
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English/French]
[20 July 1981]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith five letters from Mr. Zehdi Labib Terzi, Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for their texts to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Taïeb SLIM
Permanent Representative of Tunisia
to the United Nations

These raids are the clearest evidence that there is no possibility of the Israeli war machine letting up on its campaign for the total elimination of the Palestinian people, and for the liquidation of the joint forces of the Palestinian and Lebanese people.

As was expressed to Mr. Brian Urquhart, Chairman Yasser Arafat wishes to express his gravest concern and strongest protest. He also wishes to reiterate that there is a limit to our patience, and given the racist and violent aims of the Zionist entity, the Palestine Liberation Organization will take all necessary measures to protect and safeguard the lives of the Palestinian people.

ANNEX II

Text of the letter dated 15 July 1981

ANNEX I

Text of the letter of 12 July 1981

I am instructed by Chairman Yasser Arafat to inform you that at 1630 hours today, Israeli Phantoms, Mirages and F-15s attacked the coastal town of Damour and the neighbouring villages of Haameh and Haret Al-Naameh, as well as Deir Al-Zahrani on the Sidon-Nabatiyeh road. The raid lasted for over 90 minutes and involved approximately 24 planes. Known casualties at this time are two women dead and 12 civilians wounded. The Admiral refrigerator factory in Naameh was severely bombed, and it is feared that several bodies may be found under the rubble during rescue operations. Inhabitants of the region take refuge in the factory during Israeli air raids. Additionally, the tile factory in Damour was also severely bombed.

Today's attack marked the fourth time that Israeli planes have attacked the Damour region since March, and the twelfth Israeli raid on Lebanon during the same period, in which over 65 civilians have been killed and more than 100 seriously wounded.

Today's raid was preceded on Friday by an air attack on Habboush, on the Sidon-Nabatiyeh road and Al-Wadi Al-Akhdar, north-east of Nabatiyeh. The air raid lasted for over an hour and was accompanied by heavy artillery bombardment of roads in southern Lebanon.

I have just been asked by Chairman Yasser Arafat to inform you that Israeli forces have shelled the following areas: Hasbani, Hasbaiya, Sidon, Wadi Al-Akhdar, Habboush, Kafer Roumane, Nabatiyeh, Arab Salim, Ras Al-Ain, Maliyeh and Rashidiyeh. These areas were selectively and maliciously shelled at approximately 1800 hours when Muslims would be gathering to break the Ramadan fast. I would bring to your attention that this has been an aggressive pattern followed by the Israelis during the week. It is also a serious violation of Muslim religious rites.

Details of casualties have not been reported yet.

As was stated by Chairman Yasser Arafat in our letter of 12 July 1981, that there is a limit to our patience, I would inform you that Nahariyah, Marjayoun, Metulla, Qlaiaa and Qiryat Shmona were the targets of our rockets after the unchecked and barbarous Israeli shelling, and pursuant to our contacts with you on Sunday, which proved to be of no avail.

I am also instructed to inform you that the shelling is continuing at this time. Israeli fighter-planes and helicopters are circling the areas. Naval and air activity is reported in the Sidon area.

Immediate efforts should be undertaken to bring an end to these criminal Israeli activities, particularly since they fall within and violate the area of operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, albeit with sophisticated weaponry.

Concomitant to our letter we are submitting the following information:

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/389-S/14601.

—1740 hours: intensive shelling of Nabatiyeh and Arab Salim.
—1805 hours: intensive shelling of Ras Al-Ain, Rashidiyeh and Kana Junction.
—1825 hours: intensive shelling of Sidon.
—1830 hours: concentrated shelling of Ras Al-Ain, Nabatiyeh, Sidon, Kafer Roumane and Serba.
—2040 hours: naval vessels in vicinity of Sidon and Tyre.
—2110 hours: Israeli air force overflying and dropping flares over Rashidiyeh, Ras Al-Ain, Nabatiyeh and Arab Salim; naval vessels still in vicinity of Sidon and Tyre.

As per our letter, counter rockets were targeted at enemy source of fire.

ANNEX III

Text of the letter dated 16 July 1981

Pursuant to my letter of 15 July 1981, I am asked by Chairman Yasser Arafat to inform you of casualty figures. At least 50 people were killed or seriously wounded, most of them in the heavily populated Ain Al-Hilweh camp near Sidon, in the barbaric Israeli air attacks. While informing you of these casualty figures, I would hasten to caution that these figures are at this time incomplete.

ANNEX IV

Text of the letter of 16 July 1981

Further to our letter of 16 July 1981, I am instructed by Chairman Arafat to inform you that the Israeli air force has persisted in bombing Palestinian refugee camps and other civilian areas in southern Lebanon, as shown below:

—1425 hours: Damour (air strike).
—1600 hours: Wadi Al-Akhdar, Arab Salim, Jarmaq (air strikes), Ain Al-Hilweh refugee camp (air strikes), Zahrani and Habboush bridges (air strikes).
—1650 hours: Ain Al-Hilweh refugee camp (air strikes).
—1710 hours: Wadi Al-Akhdar (concentrated bombing).
—1730 hours: Kasmiyah bridge (air strike).

—1735 hours: Zahrani and Habboush bridges (air strike).
—1740 hours: Habboush bridge and Deir Zahrani (air strike).
—1743 hours: Qala's (Beaufort) and Zahrani and Habboush bridges (air strikes).

I am asked to reiterate that immediate efforts should be undertaken by the United Nations to bring an end to the criminal Israeli activities.

ANNEX V

Text of the letter of 17 July 1981

On instructions of Chairman Yasser Arafat I am asked to bring the following to your most urgent attention.

At 0100 hours Beirut local time, Sidon was heavily bombed. The hospital Jamal Kaur was hit. Fifteen casualties are reported.

At 0120 hours Ain Al-Hilweh camp was bombed again. Two Israeli destroyers were shelling the area between Tyre and Sidon.

At 0905 hours shelling resumed on Zahrani, Jarmaq, Nabatiyeh and Habboush bridge.

At 1030 hours, in one of the most savage and brutal attacks ever on Lebanon, Israeli planes began repeated attacks on the heavily populated west Beirut districts of Fakhani, Tariq Al-Jadida, Ramlet Al-Beida, Jnah and Bir Hassan. The Arab University's Schools of Engineering and Communications were bombed, as well as the Mosque of Iman Ali near the University. The Al-Ifra School was also severely hit.

The raid lasted for over an hour. At this time preliminary casualty figures are 87 killed and 479 wounded. I would repeat these are preliminary figures. Rescue operations are continuing in their desperate attempt to save entire families buried under the ruins of apartment blocks which were destroyed by the savage Israeli bombings. Those families which tried fleeing to safety from the collapsing buildings found themselves in the midst of exploding bombs and rockets, as did little children who were playing in the streets of Beirut at the time of the attack.

Chairman Arafat wants to make it unequivocally clear, that the misogynist Menachem Begin and President Reagan and his Government are fully responsible and therefore will have to bear the consequences for these savage and inhuman attacks.

DOCUMENT S/14602

Letter dated 20 July 1981 from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[20 July 1981]

Further to my letters of 15 April 1980 [S/13895] and 10 March 1981 [S/14398], and in the context of the deliberations which were held in the Security Council on 17 July 1981 [2292nd meeting], I wish to draw your attention to the fact that since mid-June 1978, there have been 115 acts, or attempted acts, of terror which the PLO has perpetrated from Lebanese territory against civilian targets in Israel. (See the attached list of 45 incidents in the last three months.)

Most of these criminal acts took the form of indiscriminate shelling of towns and villages in northern Israel from across the Lebanese border. But they also include such atrocities as the seizure on 7 April 1980 of two nurseries in Misgav Am, in which toddlers and infants, together with some nursing mothers, were taken hostage.

In this connection, I should also like to draw your attention to the steady build-up of arms in PLO hands of late and, in parallel, to the widening of the PLO operational infrastructure in Lebanon. In the last few

months, the PLO has been supplied with heavy weapons with far greater fire-power than ever before, and in quantities which they have never had before.

The main suppliers of these weapons have been Libya, Syria and Soviet bloc countries, both directly and through Soviet puppets and proxies. The equipment includes, *inter alia*, Soviet-manufactured tanks, mainly T-34s, T-54s and T-55s, armoured troop carriers and other vehicles, large artillery pieces, including 40-barrel multiple rocket launchers ("Katyushas"), mounted on heavy trucks, 130-mm and 155-mm Howitzers, recoilless rocket launchers, of up to and including 130-mm calibre, anti-aircraft guns, SAM-7 and SAM-9 surface-to-air missiles (in this latter case, together with Libyan crews to man the missile batteries).

Using the bridges over the Zahrani river as their supply routes, the PLO has deployed scores of these artillery pieces and other weapons in southern Lebanon, within easy firing range of towns and villages in Israel.

I have the honour to request that this letter and its annex be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yehuda Z. BLUM
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

ANNEX

PLO terrorist activity emanating from Lebanon
since 7 March 1981

1. 16 April 1981—An abortive attempt by PLO terrorists to cross from Lebanese territory into Israel by balloon.
2. 20 April—At about 1600 hours, shelling of Western Galilee from Lebanese territory.
3. 20 April—One and a half hours later, a second shelling of Western Galilee from Lebanese territory.
4. 20 April—At about 2200 hours, a third shelling of Western Galilee from Lebanese territory.
5. 20 April—Shelling of the Galilee panhandle from Lebanese territory.
6. 21 April—Shelling of the Galilee panhandle from Lebanese territory. One civilian was injured.
7. 27 April—Katyusha rockets and artillery shells fired from Lebanese territory at the Galilee panhandle.
8. 27 April—Shelling of the Galilee panhandle from Lebanese territory.
9. 27 April—Shelling of Western Galilee from Lebanese territory.
10. 28 April—Katyusha rockets fired from Lebanese territory at the Galilee panhandle.
11. 29 April—Katyusha rockets fired from Lebanese territory at Western Galilee.
12. 29 April—Katyusha rockets fired from Lebanese territory at the Galilee panhandle.
13. 30 April—Katyusha rockets fired from Lebanese territory at the Galilee panhandle.
14. 30 April—Katyusha rockets fired from Lebanese territory at Western Galilee.
15. 30 April—Katyusha rockets fired from Lebanese territory at the Galilee panhandle. Six civilians were wounded.
16. 15 July—Katyusha rockets fired from Lebanese territory at Upper Galilee.
17. 15 July—Katyusha rockets fired from Lebanese territory at Western Galilee. In these barrages, 3 civilians were killed in Nahariya; 25 others were wounded.
18. 16 July—Katyusha rockets fired from Lebanese territory at Upper Galilee.
19. 16 July—In the afternoon, Katyusha rockets fired from Lebanese territory at Western Galilee. Two civilians were wounded in Nahariya.
20. 16 July—At about 1900 hours, shelling of Western Galilee from Lebanese territory.
21. 17 July—At 0830 hours, Katyusha rockets fired from Lebanese territory at the Galilee panhandle. Two civilians were wounded.
22. 17 July—At about 1000 hours, Katyusha rockets fired from Lebanese territory at the Galilee panhandle.
23. 17 July—At 1130 hours, Katyusha rockets fired from Lebanese territory at Western Galilee. A maternity hospital was hit, and two young mothers, as well as three other civilians, were wounded.
24. 17 July—At 2000 hours, Katyusha rockets fired from Lebanese territory at the Galilee panhandle.
25. 17 July—At 2310 hours, Katyusha rockets fired from Lebanese territory at the Galilee panhandle.
26. 18 July—At 0025 hours, Katyusha rockets fired from Lebanese territory at the Galilee panhandle.
27. 18 July—At 0205 hours, Katyusha rockets fired from Lebanese territory at the Galilee panhandle. Five civilians were wounded in Kiryat Shmona.
28. 18 July—At 0230 hours, Katyusha rockets fired from Lebanese territory at the Galilee panhandle. One civilian was wounded in Kiryat Shmona.
29. 18 July—At 0425 hours, Katyusha rockets fired from Lebanese territory at the Galilee panhandle.
30. 18 July—At 0430 hours, Katyusha rockets fired from Lebanese territory at the Galilee panhandle.
31. 18 July—At 0610 hours, Katyusha rockets fired from Lebanese territory at the Galilee panhandle. One civilian was wounded.
32. 18 July—At 0955 hours, Katyusha rockets fired from Lebanese territory at Western Galilee.
33. 18 July—At 1010 hours, Katyusha rockets fired from Lebanese territory at the Galilee panhandle.
34. 18 July—At 1030 hours, Katyusha rockets fired from Lebanese territory at Western Galilee.
35. 18 July—At 2130, Katyusha rockets fired from Lebanese territory at the Galilee panhandle.
36. 19 July—At 0010 hours, Katyusha rockets fired from Lebanese territory at the Galilee panhandle.
37. 19 July—At 0830 hours, Katyusha rockets fired from Lebanese territory at the Galilee panhandle. A 14-year-old boy was killed in Kiryat Shmona, and 15 civilians were wounded, 2 of them (including the mother of the dead boy) seriously.
38. 19 July—At 1200 hours, Katyusha rockets fired from Lebanese territory at Western Galilee.
39. 19 July—At 1900 hours, Katyusha rockets fired from Lebanese territory at the Galilee panhandle.
40. 19 July—At 2100 hours, shelling of Western Galilee from Lebanese territory. Two persons were injured in Nahariya.
41. 20 July—At midnight, shelling of the Galilee panhandle from Lebanese territory.
42. 20 July—At about 0330 hours, shelling of the Galilee panhandle from Lebanese territory.
43. 20 July—At 0400 hours, shelling of the Galilee panhandle from Lebanese territory.
44. 20 July—At about 0630 hours, shelling of the Galilee panhandle from Lebanese territory. A woman was killed at Kibbutz Misgav Am, and another civilian was injured.
45. 20 July—At 2000 hours, shelling of the Galilee panhandle from Lebanese territory.

DOCUMENT S/14603

Letter dated 20 July 1981 from the representative of Israel to the President
of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[20 July 1981]

Further to my letter of 19 July 1981 [S/14600], and in the context of the Security Council deliberations held on Friday, 17 July [2292nd meeting], I wish to draw

your urgent attention to the fact that since mid-day yesterday, Sunday, 19 July, the shelling of civilian targets in northern Israel by PLO terrorists operating

in Lebanon has persisted unabated. In today's bombardments, a woman was killed on Kibbutz Misgav Am and a civilian on the same kibbutz was injured.

It will be recalled that on 7 April 1980, it was in Misgav Am that PLO terrorists seized the nurseries and took hostage the toddlers and infants sleeping in them, together with some nursing mothers; in that outrage, an infant and a civilian were killed, four small children were wounded, an Israel Defence Forces soldier met his death and 11 other soldiers were injured (see my letter of 7 April [S/13876]).

The details of the PLO shelling of civilian centres in northern Israel since mid-day yesterday until this evening (local time) are as follows:

—Yesterday, 19 July, Katyusha rockets were fired

at the Galilee panhandle from 1900 to 2000 hours local time; then, from 2100 to 2300 hours, targets in Western Galilee were shelled intermittently, and as a result, two persons were injured in Nahariya.

—Today, 20 July, the Galilee panhandle was subjected five times to shelling and Katyusha rocket-fire. These barrages took place in waves from midnight until 0200 hours; at about 0330 hours; from 0400 to 0430 hours; at about 0630 hours (when the casualties at Kibbutz Misgav Am occurred) and at 2000 hours.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yehuda Z. BLUM
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/14605

Letter dated 22 July 1981 from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[22 July 1981]

Further to my letter to you of 19 July 1981 [S/14600], I wish to point out that eight additional civilian centres have since come under PLO bombardment, continuing the spread of unabated terror and widening ever more the area of destruction.

From 15 to 21 July at 1300 hours, the civilian population in the north of Israel was subjected to 58 barrages, consisting of a total of 840 Katyusha rockets and artillery shells. These bombardments have killed a total of five people, including a 14-year-old boy and a mother of three children. Forty-seven other civilians have been injured.

Given the seriousness of the repeated waves of shell-

ings, I should like to update that part of the detailed list appearing in my above-mentioned letter of 19 July, in which I enumerated 18 civilian centres which had been struck. While the towns of Kiryat Shmona, Metulla and Nahariya continue to be the prime targets, the eight additional civilian targets which have been hit are Achziv, Misgav Am, Tel Hai, Dan, Kfar Yuval, Gesher Haziv, Dishon and the Safed vicinity.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yehuda Z. BLUM
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/14606

Letter dated 22 July 1981 from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[22 July 1981]

Further to my letter to the President of the Security Council of 20 July 1981 [S/14603], and in the context of the Council deliberations which began Friday, 17 July [2292nd meeting], I wish to draw your attention to the vast disruption of normal life and harassment of the civilian population as a result of continued indiscriminate shelling of civilian targets in the north of Israel by PLO terrorists operating in Lebanon.

Since my letter to you of 20 July, 22 additional bombardments of Katyusha rockets and artillery shells have hit the Galilee panhandle and Western Galilee. In one of those barrages, which occurred at 1300 hours (local time) on 21 July, a civilian was wounded in Nahariya and a school building was damaged. In the other attacks, mercifully, no one was injured.

The details of the PLO bombardments of civilian centres in the north of Israel since 2000 hours on 20 July, until 0915 hours this morning, are as follows:

20 July

1. At 2150 hours, shelling from Lebanese territory of the Galilee panhandle.
2. At 2240 hours, Katyusha rockets fired from Lebanese territory at the Galilee panhandle.
3. At 2330 hours, shelling from Lebanese territory of the Galilee panhandle.
4. At 2355 hours, shelling from Lebanese territory of the Galilee panhandle.

21 July

5. At 0230 hours, Katyusha rockets fired from Lebanese territory at the Galilee panhandle.
6. At 0245 hours, Katyusha rockets fired from Lebanese territory at the Galilee panhandle.
7. At 0245 hours, Katyusha rockets fired from Lebanese territory at Western Galilee.

8. At 0310 hours, shelling from Lebanese territory of the Galilee panhandle.

9. At 0325 hours, shelling from Lebanese territory of the Galilee panhandle.

10. At 0345 hours, shelling from Lebanese territory of the Galilee panhandle.

11. At 0415 hours, shelling from Lebanese territory of the Galilee panhandle.

12. At 0450 hours, shelling from Lebanese territory of the Galilee panhandle.

13. At 1300 hours, Katyusha rockets fired from Lebanese territory at the Galilee panhandle.

14. At 1300 hours, Katyusha rockets fired from Lebanese territory at Western Galilee. One civilian was wounded in Nahariya. A school building in Nahariya was hit and damaged.

15. At 2000 hours, shelling from Lebanese territory of the Galilee panhandle.

16. At 2000 hours, shelling from Lebanese territory of Western Galilee.

17. From 2200 hours to 2400 hours, continuous barrage of artillery shells and Katyusha rockets fired from Lebanese territory at the Galilee panhandle.

22 July

18. At 0130 hours, shelling from Lebanese territory of the Galilee panhandle.

19. At 0130 hours, shelling from Lebanese territory of Western Galilee.

20. At 0500 hours, shelling from Lebanese territory of the Galilee panhandle.

21. At 0915 hours, shelling from Lebanese territory of the Galilee panhandle.

22. At 0915 hours, shelling from Lebanese territory of Western Galilee.

In the numerous bombardments throughout the Galilee, considerable damage was caused to property, including a school, farms and heavy agricultural equipment, 250 dwelling units as well as to the region's electricity grid.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yehuda Z. BLUM
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/14609*

Letter dated 20 July 1981 from the representative of Tunisia
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French]
[23 July 1981]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter from Mr. Zehdi Labib Terzi, Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Taïeb SLIM
Permanent Representative of Tunisia
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the letter dated 20 July 1981 from the observer of the
Palestine Liberation Organization to the Secretary-General

I wish to refer to the numerous calls and presentations by telephone made over the weekend with both Mr. Urquhart and Mr. Liu concerning the continued and escalated Israeli attacks after the Security Council has put forward its appeal calling for an immediate end to all armed attacks.

I am instructed by Chairman Arafat to bring to your attention the attached list of Israeli attacks as of 18 July 1981 at 0045 hours, and also to refer to statements by Begin and Zipori proclaiming a new policy of striking (eliminating) Palestinians and Palestinian installations within civilian areas.

The barbaric and terrorist attack on 17 July is nothing but genocidal in nature and the Palestine Liberation Organization would remind the international community of its responsibility and duties vis-à-vis genocide and the perpetrators of genocide.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/395-S/14609.

ENCLOSURE

Beirut (local time)	18 July	
0045 hours	Rihan, Jarmaq, Tapline (Zahrani)	Artillery
0220 hours	Qasmiyeh, Arab Salim	Sea
	Aerial reconnaissance	
0316 hours	Zahrani (refinery), Zahrani co-operative and bridge	Sea
0745 hours	Habboush, Arnoun, Nabatiyeh	Artillery
1105 hours	Zahrani area, Sidon, Ras Al-Ain, Rashidiyeh	Artillery
	Aerial movement	
1330 hours	Qasmiyeh, Zahrani	Artillery
1800 hours	Sidon	Artillery
2055 hours	Ma'alliyeh, Ras Al-Ain	Air strikes
	Sahleh Hamra	Artillery
	Mobile grounds forces and mechanized	
	Kafr Kalla and Deir Minas	
2200 hours	Ayshiyeh, Nabatiyeh, Hursh, Nabi Taher, Jarmaq, Kafer Roumane, Zahrani, Ilya, Zahrani Bridge	Artillery
2345 hours	Habboush, Nabatiyeh, Hursh, Nabi Taher	Air and artillery
	19 July	
0200 hours	Hasbayah, Kfir, Khiyyeh, Bara'ash Triangle	Artillery and rockets
0725 hours	Rashidiyeh refugee camp, Ras Al-Ain, Sidon, Katrani, Ayshiyeh, Imam Rihan	Heavy and concentrated artillery
1048 hours	Burj Shamali, Sidon, Qala'a (Beaufort), Hursh, Nabi Taher	Artillery
	Air movement over Arnoun, Qala'a and Zahrani	

Beirut
(local time)

1235 hours—Zahrani Artillery

1400 hours—Qala'a, Aydeisiyeh, Nabatiyeh,
Zahrani and Zefta roads, Tyre,
Wadi Al-Akhdar, Rashidiyeh,
Kafr Tiblit, Kasr el-Asa'ad Air

1540 hours—Hursh, Nabi Taher Artillery
War planes over area

1620 hours—Habboush, Kafr Tilbet, Arnoun
road, Arab Salim, Jarmaq, Qala'a
(Beaufort), Zahrani Triangle Artillery

2030 hours—War planes and helicopters over
area of Sidon; flares

Beirut
(local time)

2235 hours—Tyre, Rashidiyeh, Ras Al-Ain Artillery

20 July

0055 hours—Kantara, Hasbayah, Kfir, Minas,
Bara'ash Triangle Artillery

0100 hours—Attempted landings at Mseileh and
at Qasmiyeh

0200 hours—Shelling on Qasmiyeh and Zahrani Sea

0410 hours—Nabatiyeh, Hursh, Nabi Taher,
Habboush, Zahrani Triangle Artillery

0655 hours—Qala'a (Beaufort) Air

DOCUMENT S/14610*

**Letter dated 22 July 1981 from the representative of Viet Nam
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English]
[23 July 1981]

In reply to the memorandum on Sino-Vietnamese relations made public on 13 July 1981 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China [S/14589], I have the honour to forward herewith the editorial of the 17 July 1981 issue of the Vietnamese daily *Nhan Dan* entitled "Futile self-justification by Chinese expansionists", which represents the official viewpoint of our Government.

I should be grateful if you could kindly have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) HA VAN LAU
Permanent Representative of the
Socialist Republic of Viet Nam
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Futile self-justification by Chinese expansionists

Hanoi, 17 July—In attempting to elude its responsibilities and disguise its sinister designs, Beijing has released a memorandum distorting the situation in South-East Asia in order to put the blame for the present instability on Viet Nam and the Soviet Union, says *Nhan Dan* in a commentary today on the newly released Chinese Foreign Ministry's "Memo on Sino-Vietnamese relations".

The paper says:

"Disregarding facts and imputing to its victims its own criminal schemes and actions, Beijing has once again impudently alleged that the deterioration in Sino-Vietnamese relations is the fault of Viet Nam and not of China.

"The Chinese authorities also argue that Viet Nam had invented the threat from China.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/396-S/14610.

"Yet in their memo, they do not dare to mention the extremely brutal border war concocted by their henchmen, the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, which devastated the south-western border provinces of Viet Nam. The memo also fails to say anything about the large-scale war of aggression conducted by some 600,000 Chinese troops against Viet Nam's six northern border provinces.

"The daily Chinese shellings of Vietnamese territory and incursions across the border into Vietnamese territory have caused great losses in life and property to the civilian population in the border areas. Beijing's vicious diplomatic campaign in close collaboration with the United States imperialists is aimed at imposing all-round pressure, including military pressure, on Viet Nam in order to force it to surrender.

"Beijing has brazenly distorted the relations of mutual assistance between Viet Nam, Laos and Kampuchea while remaining mute about who has been fostering and erecting the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gang of butchers. The Chinese Foreign Ministry's memorandum is nothing but worthless self-justification.

"Historical events are never isolated but always form a closely integrated sequence. One cannot isolate historical events from each other just as one cannot cut a river with a sword. Yet, in the memorandum of 13 July, the Beijing rulers try to do such a foolish thing by accusing Viet Nam of undermining the relations between China and Viet Nam, between the Indo-Chinese countries and other countries in South-East Asia after its victory over the United States aggression in 1975. But facts have proved that the worsening of these relations has been a logical outgrowth of the expansionist ambitions long hatched by Beijing against Viet Nam and other South-East Asian countries. It is not the Vietnamese people who wish to regard China as their enemy. By its deeds Beijing has faced Viet Nam and other nations in the region with a painful truth, i.e., China's expansionism is their dangerous and direct enemy.

"By trampling upon all desires for peace and stability and opposing all efforts towards dialogue aimed at solving all regional problems, Beijing is seeking to make South-East Asia the theatre of permanent confrontation between the Association of South East Asian Nations and Indo-Chinese countries."

DOCUMENT S/14611*

**Letter dated 22 July 1981 from the representative of Viet Nam
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English]
[23 July 1981]

I have the honour to forward herewith a statement made on 20 July 1981 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam rejecting

the declaration and the resolution³ adopted on 17 July by the so-called "International Conference on Kampuchea" held in New York and request you kindly to

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/397-S/14611.

³ A/CONF.109/5, annexes I and II.

have it circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) HA VAN LAU
Permanent Representative of the
Socialist Republic of Viet Nam
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement by the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam firmly rejects the declaration and resolution adopted in New York on 17 July 1981 by the so-called International Conference on Kampuchea.

1. This was a move by Chinese expansionism in conjunction with United States imperialism and other reactionary forces, who, abusing the good name of the United Nations, are trying to achieve what they have failed for two years now, i.e., to deny independence and sovereignty to the People's Republic of Kampuchea and pave the way for a return of the genocidal clique of Pol Pot and other Khmer reactionaries to Kampuchea for sabotage of the revival and development of the Kampuchean people and of the solidarity of the three Indo-Chinese peoples.

The Chinese expansionists, authors of the genocide in Kampuchea, the United States imperialists and their allies, who have made wars of aggression against the three Indo-Chinese countries, the Israeli Zionists, the Fascist Pinochet junta, and other reactionaries of the worst kind, who act as an instrument for imperialism to oppose self-determination of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, cannot, decidedly, claim to be defenders of the Kampuchean people's self-determination. The so-called International Conference on Kampuchea, which they initiated and at which they acted as the core, was only a unilateral gathering held with the intention of furthering criminal schemes against the Kampuchean people, flying in the face of the Charter of the United Nations.

Whatever declaration or resolution taken by this conference is therefore illegal and has no validity whatsoever.

2. The self-styled International Conference on Kampuchea and its documents were all based on a distortion of the cause of tension in South-East Asia. The planners of this gathering cooked up what they called the Kampuchean problem in an effort to hide the fact that the only threat to the independence and sovereignty of the three Indo-Chinese countries and to peace and stability in South-East Asia is none other than the policy of aggression and intervention practised by Chinese expansionism in collusion with United States imperialism. The fact is that United States imperialism is stepping up its armaments policy, creating tension and generating an atmosphere of cold war in all regions of the world. In South-East Asia, it is

lending a hand to the expansionists and hegemonists in Beijing in the exercise of their policy of aggression and intervention. China is mobilizing great numbers of troops and large quantities of war material for stepped-up armed provocations along the whole of its borders with Viet Nam and Laos. It is increasing arms shipments to Thai-based remnants of Pol Pot forces and other Khmer reactionaries of all colours, whom it is sending back to Kampuchea to fight the people.

The countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations, siding with the United States and China, deliberately ignore this fact. In doing so, however, they are only encouraging Beijing in its ambitions and paving the way for it to undermine peace and stability and worsen the regional situation, which is already very tense, to the detriment of their own interests.

Together with the three Indo-Chinese peoples, the peaceful, progressive public opinion in the world has been condemning the so-called International Conference on Kampuchea. The socialist countries, most of the non-aligned countries, and many other countries did not take part in this illegal meeting. Many of the countries which, one way or another, were forced to participate, did not join in the debates and did not approve of Chinese and United States pressure and imposition on the three Indo-Chinese countries. All the bloody impositions made by imperialism and reaction on the three Indo-Chinese countries over the past 30 years have failed. Any attempt to impose on the three Indo-Chinese countries now, either through the United Nations or by any other means, will certainly end in bitter failure, too.

3. The Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam fully supports the just stand of the People's Republic of Kampuchea as contained in the statement issued by the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on 18 July 1981 [S/14616] and reiterates the common stand taken by the statements issued on 28 January [S/14351] and 14 June 1981 [S/14547] at the conferences of the three Indo-Chinese Foreign Ministers in Ho Chi Minh City, and Phnom Penh.

China must give up its expansionist and hegemonistic policy, and all armed provocations against Viet Nam and Laos and all intervention in their internal affairs, stop harbouring and arming remnants of the Pol Pot forces and other Khmer reactionaries for opposition to the Kampuchean people, resume negotiations with Viet Nam in order to seek measures to normalize relations between the two countries, and accept the proposal made by the Indo-Chinese ministerial conference for a treaty of non-aggression between China and each of the Indo-Chinese countries.

All issues pertaining to South-East Asia must be jointly discussed and agreed upon by the South-East Asian countries on the basis of equality, mutual respect, non-imposition, and without intervention from outside. This will be the only correct way gradually to establish peace and stability in South-East Asia, in harmony with the interests of the peoples in the region and those of peace in the world.

DOCUMENT S/14612

Letter dated 22 July 1981 from the representative of Qatar to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[23 July 1981]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the statement issued by an official source in the State of Qatar regarding the recent Israeli attack on Lebanon.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this statement distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jasim JAMAL
Permanent Representative of Qatar
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the statement

The Government of the State of Qatar, while following up with deep concern the news of the barbaric Israeli attacks against the innocent Lebanese and Palestinian civilians in Beirut and southern Lebanon, strongly deplores and condemns the new brutal attack which disguises in a blatant way the origin of threat and danger not only to the security and stability of the Middle East region but rather to international peace as a whole.

Israel's savage attack, which left hundreds of our innocent people dead, cannot offer a better proof or a stronger demonstration of its

aggressive nature and criminal evil tendency against the Arab nation in particular and humanity in general.

Humanity has never recorded in its history such aggression and destruction as are now being perpetrated by the Zionist entity, which is acting deliberately in the absence of any international measure deterring its arrogance, from which our people have long been suffering.

In the light of the continued Israeli belligerent defiance, the Gov-

ernment of the State of Qatar urges the international community to shoulder its responsibilities and adopt immediate measures towards halting the savage Israeli attacks which threaten the international peace and security.

The State of Qatar, realizing the dangerous situation in the Middle East created and escalated by Israel, renews its call on the Arab nation to bury marginal differences and mobilize all its potential to confront the fierce Zionist attack and those behind it.

DOCUMENTS S/14613 AND ADD.1

Report of the Secretary-General in pursuance of Security Council resolution 490 (1981)

DOCUMENT S/14613*

[Original: English]
[23 July 1981]

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of Security Council resolution 490 (1981), which was adopted unanimously at the 2293rd meeting of the Council on 21 July 1981 at 2000 hours, New York time (2400 hours GMT). In that resolution, the Council called for an immediate cessation of all armed attacks and reaffirmed its commitment to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to report to it on the implementation of the resolution as soon as possible and not later than 48 hours from its adoption.

2. Immediately after the adoption of the resolution, I instructed the Commander of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), Lieutenant-General William Callaghan, and the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, Major-General Emmanuel A. Erskine, to exert all possible efforts to ensure an immediate cessation of all armed attacks by the parties concerned.

3. General Callaghan and his staff have been in constant contact with the parties concerned in a continuing effort to give effect to resolution 490 (1981). General Erskine and his staff have maintained contact with the Israeli authorities in Jerusalem with the same end in view. I and my colleagues at Headquarters are in touch with the Permanent Missions of Israel and Lebanon and the Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) for the same purpose.

4. On 22 July, General Callaghan sent a message to Mr. Arafat in connection with resolution 490 (1981). Mr. Arafat's reply reiterated the PLO position of respect for the resolution for another period of time, in spite of the continuing attacks by the other side. On 23 July, Mr. Arafat addressed a message to the Secretary-General, stating that PLO had ordered its forces to exercise the maximum self-control, in spite of continuing attacks, and had given approval for a cease-fire, adding, however, that the PLO patience was running out in the face of continuing attacks directed against it.

5. General Callaghan met with the liaison officer of the Israel Defence Forces in Jerusalem on the afternoon of 22 July with regard to the Security Council resolution and related matters. On 23 July, General Erskine met with the Israeli Deputy Defence Minister, Mr. Mordechai Zipori.

6. Despite the various efforts made, it was not possible to achieve an immediate cessation of hostilities. Armed attacks from the time of the adoption of the Security Council resolution until 1900 hours on 23 July as recorded by UNIFIL, are listed below:⁶

(a) The firing which was in progress at 2400 hours on 21 July continued until 0432 hours, 22 July. During that period, PLO fired a total of 36 rockets and 22 rounds of artillery from Rashidiyeh (in the Tyre pocket) and Hasbaiya and the area north of Akiyah bridge to targets in the enclave and northern Israel, and the Israeli forces and the *de facto* forces fired 17 rounds of artillery from the vicinity of Shama and Marjayoun in the enclave to the Rashidiyeh and Nabatiyeh areas.

(b) There was a lull in the firing between 0432 hours and 0613 hours on 22 July.

(c) At 0613 hours, 22 July, PLO fired six rockets from Rashidiyeh area to targets in the south. That led to an exchange with Israeli forces and the *de facto* forces which lasted until 0330 hours, 23 July. During that period, the PLO fired 213 rounds of artillery and mortar and 91 rockets from positions around Rashidiyeh and north of the Litani to the Al-Bayyadah and Marjayoun areas in the enclave and to Rosh Hanikra and Kiryat Shmona in northern Israel. The Israeli forces and the *de facto* forces fired approximately 780 rounds of field and naval artillery, tank and mortar from the Marjayoun and Al-Bayyadah areas in the enclave and from coastal boats off Tyre to Rashidiyeh, Tyre town, Hasbaiya, Nabatiyeh and other targets north of the Litani.

(d) Between 1140 hours and 1225 hours, 22 July, the Israeli forces carried out 14 air strikes near Shabrina in the Tyre pocket and the Kasmiyah bridge area.

(e) After a quiet period of about six hours, lasting from 0300 hours to 0930 hours, on 23 July, the Israeli forces and the *de facto* forces started firing at 0944 hours from the general area of Marjayoun towards targets north of the Litani. Between 0944 hours and 1315 hours, the Israeli forces and the *de facto* forces had fired 59 rounds of artillery and mortar to Rashidiyeh on the Tyre pocket and targets north of the Litani. During that period, PLO had fired five rounds of artillery.

(f) At 1202 hours on the same day, the Israeli forces carried out an air strike at Kaoukaba. Approximately six bombs were dropped from two aircraft.

(g) Between 1300 hours and 1900 hours on 23 July, the Israeli forces and the *de facto* forces fired 404 rounds of artillery from the Marjayoun and Al-

* Incorporating document S/14613/Corr.1 of 24 July 1981.

⁶ All times GMT.

Bayyadah areas in the enclave to Rashidiyeh and targets north of the Litani and PLO fired 5 rounds of artillery and 16 rockets on Marjayoun from a position north of the Litani.

(h) At 1356 hours on the same day, the Israeli forces carried out two air strikes in the Kaoukaba area, dropping eight bombs.

7. From the above information, the Security Council will observe that, while a firm cease-fire has not entered into effect, there has been a measure of de-escalation of violence during the period under review, and I hope that this trend will lead soon to a complete cessation of armed attacks of any kind. During my consultations, the Government of Lebanon has expressed the opinion that the Secretary-General should continue to pursue his efforts during the current meeting at Tunis of the Foreign and Defence Ministers of the League of Arab States. It is my intention to continue my efforts and to keep the Council fully informed.

DOCUMENT S/14613/ADD.1

[Original: English]
[24 July 1981]

1. Since I submitted my report to the Security Council concerning the implementation of resolution

490 (1981) on the evening of 23 July 1981 [S/14613], I have received from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America the text of a statement made in Jerusalem at 1100 hours GMT on 24 July by Ambassador Philip Habib, the Personal Representative of President Reagan. The statement reads as follows:

"I have today reported to President Reagan that, as of 1330 hours 24 July 1981, all hostile military action between Lebanese and Israeli territory in either direction will cease."

2. I have also been informed by the Permanent Representative of Israel that the Government of Israel has endorsed the statement made by Ambassador Habib.

3. I have been informed by the Chargé d'affaires of Lebanon that the Lebanese Government welcomes the above announcement.

4. I have been informed by the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization that the PLO abides by the undertaking to respect resolution 490 (1981) as reported in paragraph 4 of my previous report.

5. The Commander of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon has reported that as of 1320 hours local time the area is quiet.

DOCUMENT S/14614*

Letter dated 21 July 1981 from the representative of Bangladesh to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[24 July 1981]

I have the honour to forward herewith the following message from His Excellency Mr. Muhammad Shamsul Huq, Minister for Foreign Affairs, addressed to you:

"We are deeply shocked and concerned at the massive Israeli attack on Lebanon by land, sea and air causing heavy loss of life and destruction of property. This is, indeed, the most monstrous of the continuing acts of atrocity perpetrated by Israel on Lebanon in wanton disregard of the Charter of the United Nations and all canons of international laws and norms. This latest act of Israeli aggression has undoubtedly accentuated the already explosive situation in the Middle East thereby posing a serious

threat to global peace and security. We have noted with appreciation your statement condemning Israeli aggression and calling upon Israel for an immediate ceasefire. We would urge upon you to use your good offices in ensuring that Israel desist from such acts of aggression and preventing any further Israeli armed attacks on Lebanon in blatant violation of the Charter. We assure you our fullest support in your efforts."

I shall be grateful if arrangement is made to have the text of this letter published as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) K. M. KAISER
Permanent Representative of Bangladesh
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/398-S/14614.

DOCUMENT S/14615*

Letter dated 22 July 1981 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic/English]
[24 July 1981]

I have the honour to convey to you the latest Israeli acts of confiscations, colonization and annexation of

Palestinian lands in the occupied West Bank of Jordan and Jerusalem during the month of June 1981.

This latest catalogue of land confiscations is a part of the ongoing and relentless process of devouring the

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/399-S/14615.

remnants of the occupied territories as a prelude to their annexation and the expulsion of their inhabitants.

The Government of Jordan views these acts of plunder and despoliation with deepest concern. They are further proof, if any is needed, that the occupation authorities' over-all objective is the total seizure and annexation of the occupied territories in violation of the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and all norms of international law. Furthermore, these Israeli criminal activities are intended to abort any efforts by the United Nations to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East on the basis of United Nations resolutions and Palestinian redemption.

It would be deeply appreciated if the enclosed information could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hazem NUSEIBEH
Permanent Representative of Jordan
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Israeli settlement activity during the month of June 1981

During June 1981, the occupation authorities established the following settlements:

1. *Haninin*. This was established on 14 June in the Nablus region. The majority of the settlers there are new immigrants, from the Caucasus in particular.

2. On 14 June a new settlement was established on West Bank territory near the village of Umm Al-Fahm. The newspaper *Al-Quds* of 15 June, which carried this news item, did not mention the name of the settlement.

3. *Beit Aryeh*. This was established on 17 June and was situated between the cities of Ramallah and Bir Zeit near the village of Safa. The land on which the work took place is estimated at approximately 500 dunums; the land is the property of the inhabitants of the villages of Afarah, 'Ujul and Umm Safa.

4. *Einav*. Work on its establishment was begun on 21 June by the settlers of Gush Emunim. It is situated to the south of Mount Hebron on a hill where the Al-Rahwah police-station of the Jordanian police stood prior to the June 1967 war. This hill overlooks the Negev districts and the city of Arad.

5. *Matityahu*. This was established on 23 June in the Latrun district north of Jerusalem on the ruins of the village of Yalu, which was destroyed by the occupation authorities following the June 1967

war. The settlement belongs to the religious party in Israel and is currently inhabited by 10 families, to which 50 others will be added.

6. The newspaper *Al-Quds* of 24 June said that on 23 June the foundation-stone was laid for the building of a new quarter in the western sector of the city of Jerusalem. It is called *Harnuf* and lies to the north-west of Deir Yassin. Three thousand two hundred housing units will be built there, and work on it will be completed in two years. It will be inhabited by religious Jews from the United States.

7. *Nitufim*. This was established on 28 June near Salfit.

During this month the following lands were also confiscated:

1. One thousand five hundred dunums of the lands of the village of Al-Jib were confiscated on 18 June. They belong, respectively, to Awad Abd Al-Misri, Mansur Husayn Ayish, Nawal Ahmad Amin, Ali Mahmud Musa Nimr Abu Hamud, Awdah Abd Al-Hamid Assaf and Mahmud Al-Samhan.

2. Three hundred dunums of the lands of the Al-Nabi Salih district belonging to the citizen Abd Al-Hamid Mahmud Al-Tamimi and situated near the settlement of Halmish, which was established in the same district, were confiscated.

3. One hundred and twenty dunums of the lands of the village of Safafa were utilized by the occupation authorities for the construction of a street leading to the settlement of Gilo on the Jerusalem-Bethlehem road. The length of the street was 1,800 metres.

The settlements projects whose intended implementation was announced during this month were as follows:

1. The establishment of the settlement of Mitzpe Lachish, 10 kilometres from the settlement of Mitzpe Gabrin in the Hebron district.

2. The establishment of the settlements of Beit ha-Rabbah and Tessuri near the city of Jericho in order to strengthen the encirclement of this city.

3. The establishment of the settlement of Merkaz Shirunim in the Jabal Al-Tawil district in Al-Birah and confiscation of the Arab lands involved.

4. Preparations by the Israeli authorities for the establishment of three new settlements in the Gaza Strip, namely, Nistar Hazani, Ganei Tal and Katif.

5. A decision by the Israeli Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs to add 800 new housing units to the existing settlements on the West Bank.

6. The competent Israeli departments in the municipality of Jerusalem are currently studying a project for the restoration of the Arab village of Lafta on the outskirts of the city of Jerusalem, which has been abandoned since 1948, it being stipulated that its Arab character and houses must be preserved. Three authorities will be participating in the housing operation, namely, the Institutions for Newcomers of the Jewish Agency, which deal with youth in particular, the Authority for the Preservation of the Natural Environment and the open school which is located in one of the buildings of the abandoned village of Lafta.

DOCUMENT S/14616*

Letter dated 23 July 1981 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[24 July 1981]

At the request of Mr. Hun Sen, Vice-President of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on the so-called International Conference on Kampuchea.

I should be grateful if you would have this text distributed as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vithaya SOURINHO
Permanent Representative of the
Lao People's Democratic Republic
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/402-S/14616.

ANNEX

Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the
People's Republic of Kampuchea dated 18 July 1981

The so-called International Conference on Kampuchea, held recently in New York, has adopted a resolution^a for a "political settlement" in Kampuchea.

In this connection, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea deems it necessary to make the following observations and wishes to reaffirm once again the consistent position of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea as follows:

1. The main purpose of this Conference, convened on the proposal of the countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations and orchestrated by the Chinese expansionists and the United States imperialists, was to deceive world opinion, to misrepresent the situation in Kampuchea, to prop up the remnants of the Pol Pot supporters and other Khmer reactionaries who have taken refuge in Thai territory and encourage them in their criminal activities against the rebirth and development of the Kampuchean people and to sabotage the independence and sovereignty of Kampuchea. These crude manoeuvres are utterly incompatible with the real situation in Kampuchea and with justice. They represent unacceptable interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations.

2. It is a matter of public knowledge that those who have caused such an uproar and become champions of the "right to self-determination of the Kampuchean people" are first and foremost the United States imperialists and the Chinese expansionists, renowned aggressors who have brutally trampled on the fundamental national rights and the right to exist of the Kampuchean people and of the peoples of other countries of Indo-China. Moreover, some of the countries that sided with the United States imperialists and took part in the atrocious war of aggression are now joining the chorus of those same imperialists and expansionists in opposing the Kampuchean people and the other peoples of Indo-China. Clearly, all these treacherous manoeuvres are merely an enormous swindle by the United States imperialists and the Beijing expansionists, using the name of the United Nations to camouflage their schemes of intervention and aggression and their expansionist and hegemonistic designs on the three peoples of Indo-China.

3. The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, an independent and sovereign State where our people are masters of their own destiny, was elected by the Kampuchean people, enjoys its trust and is effectively managing all the internal and external affairs of the entire country. So-called Democratic Kampuchea is no longer anything but a gang of criminals who have been condemned by all the people of Kampuchea and are receiving aid and assistance in the form of food, arms and equipment from the Chinese expansionists,

^a A/CONF.109/5, annex II.

the United States imperialists and Thailand. These remnants of the Pol Pot supporters and the other Khmer reactionaries are committing crimes and acts of piracy against the Kampuchean population, resurgent from the Khmer Rouge inferno.

4. Having put an end to the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal régime, the Kampuchean people are rejoicing in the peace and freedom so dearly regained and in their vigorous rebirth; the situation in the People's Republic of Kampuchea is becoming increasingly stable and improving each day. This is why the Chinese expansionists, in collusion with the United States imperialists and the other reactionaries, are continually sabotaging the rebirth and development of the Kampuchean people and thus creating a tense and dangerous situation at the Kampuchean-Thai frontier.

It must also be recognized that it is Chinese expansionism, United States imperialism and other reactionary forces that are really a direct threat to the independence, sovereignty, peace and security of Kampuchea and the other countries of Indo-China, and to peace and stability in South-East Asia. Faced with this danger, the peoples of Kampuchea and Viet Nam have the sovereign right to organize, as they see fit, their joint defence and their co-operation and mutual assistance in all spheres. Thus, the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea is the result of an agreement concluded between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, two independent and sovereign States. That presence is not directed against any third country, and no one has the right to meddle or to prevent the countries of Indo-China from exercising their right to self-defence. The urgent problem that arises and needs to be solved immediately is to put an end to the policy of aggression and intervention pursued by the Chinese expansionists, in collusion with the United States imperialists and the reactionary forces, against the Kampuchean people and the countries of Indo-China.

5. The People's Republic of Kampuchea wishes to reiterate that there is no "Kampuchean problem" and, consequently, no solution to be found to it. No country, no organization and, *a fortiori*, no group of criminals who betrayed their country has the right to speak on behalf of the Kampuchean people or to put forward "settlements" for Kampuchea which in reality are merely manoeuvres designed to pave the way for the return of the barbarous Pol Pot archcriminals. The situation in Kampuchea is irreversible, and all the manoeuvres and activities aimed at undermining the independence and sovereignty of the People's Republic of Kampuchea are doomed to certain and dismal failure.

6. The just, reasonable solution which will bring about peace, stability and co-operation between the countries of South-East Asia is that put forward by the conference of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the three countries of Indo-China held on 13 and 14 June 1981 at Phnom Penh.

The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea condemns the ludicrous resolution of the so-called International Conference on Kampuchea, categorically rejects it and considers it to be illegal, null and void.

DOCUMENT S/14617

Letter dated 24 July 1981 from the representative of Israel to the President
of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[24 July 1981]

Further to my letter to the President of the Security Council of 22 July 1981 [S/14606], I wish to draw your urgent attention to the continued indiscriminate shelling of the civilian population in northern Israel by PLO terrorists operating from Lebanon.

In a Katyusha barrage at 0945 hours (local time) this morning, 1 civilian was killed in Kiryat Shmona, and 12 others were wounded.

Since my above-mentioned letter, 11 additional bombardments of Katyusha rockets and artillery shells have hit the Galilee panhandle and western Galilee. A total of 6 people have been killed and 59 others wounded since the recent PLO shellings of the Galilee began on 15 July.

The details of the PLO bombardments of civilian targets in the north of Israel, from 0915 hours on 22 July to 0945 hours today are as follows:

22 July

1. At 1510 hours, Katyusha barrage from Lebanese territory on the Galilee panhandle.
2. At 2100 hours, shelling from Lebanese territory of western Galilee.

23 July

3. At 0300 hours, Katyusha barrage from Lebanese territory on the Galilee panhandle.
4. At 0630 hours, Katyusha barrage from Lebanese territory on the Galilee panhandle.
5. At 1930 hours, Katyusha barrage from Lebanese territory on western Galilee.
6. At 2015 hours, Katyusha barrage from Lebanese territory on western Galilee.
7. At 2315 hours, shelling from Lebanese territory of the Galilee panhandle.

24 July

8. At 0105 hours, Katyusha barrage from Lebanese territory on the Galilee panhandle.
9. At 0245 hours, shelling from Lebanese territory of western Galilee.
10. At 0450 hours, Katyusha rockets and artillery shells fired from Lebanese territory at western Galilee.

11. At 0945 hours, Katyusha barrages from Lebanese territory on the Galilee panhandle. One civilian was killed in Kiryat Shmona, and 12 others were wounded.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yehuda Z. BLUM
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/14618

Letter dated 24 July 1981 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/Spanish]
[24 July 1981]

In our capacity as Chairman of the movement of non-aligned countries, I have the honour to request you to arrange for the immediate distribution of the attached document concerning the situation in the Middle East, currently being discussed in the Security Council.

(Signed) Juan Antonio BLANCO-GIL
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Cuba
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué of the emergency meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the movement of non-aligned countries held on 21 July 1981

The Co-ordinating Bureau held an emergency meeting on 21 July 1981 to consider the grave developments taking place in Lebanon as a consequence of the barbaric Israeli attacks which have been directed most recently against Beirut and areas in southern Lebanon, resulting in the loss of hundreds of civilian lives, including those of women and children.

These brutal attacks, including the policy of repeated pre-emptive strikes, have brought to a new level the systematic policy of aggression being perpetrated by Israel against the Arab States and its organized efforts at the extermination of the Palestinian people.

The Co-ordinating Bureau strongly condemned the latest series of actions by Israeli forces, which continue unabated, despite the repeated calls of the international community as constituting yet another

brazen violation of international law and civilized behaviour and a direct infringement on the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Lebanon, as well as a serious threat to international peace and security.

The Co-ordinating Bureau demanded an immediate halt to these acts of aggression and the cessation of all such acts of violence and of military operations against Lebanon and those directed against the Palestinian people. It further called upon the Security Council, in the face of the continued aggression and defiance by Israel of the resolutions of the Council and the General Assembly, to consider imposition of the relevant enforcement measures under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

The Co-ordinating Bureau further called upon the member States of the non-aligned movement to reiterate individually and collectively their commitment relating to the implementation of the relevant provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter, should the Security Council fail to impose mandatory sanctions against Israel as an aggressor.

The Co-ordinating Bureau emphasized that the non-aligned countries cannot and will not tolerate this dramatic escalation of Israel's policy of continued aggression and expressed their determination to respond effectively to that grave threat in order to uphold the fundamental principles of international law and those of the Charter of the United Nations. The Co-ordinating Bureau made an urgent appeal to all States to join the non-aligned countries in this commitment.

The Co-ordinating Bureau decided that the non-aligned countries would closely follow developments in the area, as well as the consideration of the question in the Security Council and its outcome, with a view to co-ordinating their actions in full solidarity with Lebanon and the Palestinian people.

DOCUMENT S/14619

Letter dated 24 July 1981 from the representative of Iraq to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[24 July 1981]

I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 29 June 1981 addressed to you by the Permanent Representative of Israel [S/14576], which referred to the statement

made by Mr. Al-Qaysi of Iraq at the end of the Security Council 2288th meeting on 19 June, with regard to the quotation from a lecture by Sir Humphrey Wal-

dock included by the said representative in his statement to the Council on 12 and 19 June [2280th and 2288th meetings].

I should like first to point out that the purpose of Mr. Al-Qaysi's statement was not to quote Sir Humphrey Waldock in defence of Iraq's position, but rather to set the record straight by correcting the misquotation of Sir Humphrey Waldock by the Israeli representative. Now that the correction has been acknowledged by the Israeli representative, his expression of regret does not dispel the strong impression that he intentionally approached his sources selectively and with scant regard to intellectual honesty.

Furthermore, the representative of Israel alleged that "Mr. Al-Qaysi saw fit to omit, in his statement, a highly pertinent sentence contained in the very same paragraph of Sir Humphrey Waldock's lecture." For him, the relevance of the said sentence to the matter then before the Council is obvious, as it is equally obvious why Mr. Al-Qaysi, it is alleged, should have chosen to ignore it. The said sentence reads as follows:

"Indeed, in the Atomic Energy Commission [document A.E.C./18/Rev.1, p. 24] it has been suggested that—assuming atomic weapons to be controlled by Convention—preparations for atomic warfare in breach of the Convention would, in view of the appalling power of the weapon, have to be treated as an 'armed attack' within Article 51."

The allegation of the Israeli representative is utterly baseless, for the above-mentioned sentence supports Iraq's position rather than that of Israel. To begin with, the word "assuming", the phrase "in breach of the Convention", and the fact that Sir Humphrey Waldock's lecture was published in 1952, are very significant in this connection. At the time, there was no Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and indeed no International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the assumption became a fact only in 1970 when the Treaty entered into force. It is Iraq and not Israel which is a party to the Treaty and which has placed all its nuclear activities under the IAEA safeguards system. IAEA has attested on numerous occasions that Iraq has conducted no activity whatsoever in contravention of the Treaty and the IAEA safeguards system. It is Israel which has been in possession of nuclear weapons for some time. Consequently in 1981, and on the basis of the interpretation placed upon the above-mentioned sentence, it is the Arab States parties to the Treaty, including Iraq, which are entitled to treat the Israeli nuclear weapons as an "armed attack" within Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Salah Omar AL-ALI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/14620*

Note verbale dated 24 July 1981 from the Mission of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[27 July 1981]

The Permanent Mission of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to transmit herewith a declaration issued by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in relation to the Israeli aggression in Lebanon.

The Permanent Mission of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has further the honour to request that this note and the enclosed text be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Democratic Republic of Afghanistan denounces Zionist raids on Lebanon

Kabul, 22 July, Bakhtar—Following is the text of the declaration issued by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in relation to the Israeli aggression on Lebanon.

In spite of the fact that the barbarous attacks of aggressive Israel on Lebanon by land, air and sea have been unprecedented in the past 30 years, this time the Zionist aggressive Government, supported by United States imperialism, has gone so far in its impudence as grossly to violate the national sovereignty of an Arab State under the pretext of deterring the activities of the Palestine movement of resistance and for the so-called maintaining of the security

of the Zionists and to launch severe rocket and artillery attacks on the villages in the south of Lebanon and turn them into ruins.

Moreover, aggressive Israel has gone further and has strongly attacked Beirut city where the Palestinian refugee camps are located as well as the communication lines in the south of Lebanon. The Zionist State this time has not stopped at simple military attack but has also landed its infantry in southern Lebanon by helicopter. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan along with the broad masses of the peoples of the world pays attention to the words of Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, who, drawing the attention of the freedom-loving and humane people of the world and all Muslim nations to this aggression, said:

"We are now in a state of war with Israel and Menachim Begin. The Zionist Premier aspires like Hitler for the final solution, i.e., for the freedom completely to exterminate the nation. But the Arab people of Palestine will not bow to this threat of the terrorist Begin, who has resorted to it on the instructions of his White House masters. The Palestinian nation is fighting only for its right to have an independent State and aspires for a peaceful life with the others."

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan believes that behind the curtain of the so-called cease-fire negotiations which are being conducted by Philip Habib, the envoy of Ronald Reagan, is concealed the provision of unlimited political, economic, military and propaganda support to the Zionist Government of Israel.

These activities are aimed at hiding the crimes of the zionism of Israel from the eyes of the world's people. Instead of giving a clear response to the constructive peace proposals of the Soviet Union

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/405-S/14620.

about the Middle East, Washington with its new collusions with the régimes of Sadat and Begin about the Sinai Peninsula and the subversive activities of Philip Habib in the Middle East, is out on an unprecedented scale to ignite terror and fire in Lebanon and the Middle East.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan points out that the brutal and barbarous invasion of the Zionist Government on the nuclear power centre of Iraq has not only evoked no reaction in the United States but that the United States encouraged the Zionist aggressor, Israel, even further for the continuation of the aggressions with its promise of delivery of F-16 fighters.

The recent criminal and predatory attacks of Israel and the harassment and intimidation of the innocent people of Lebanon has

once again shown that aggressive zionism in collaboration with American war-mongering and aggressive circles is preparing for another war in the Middle East which not only threatens seriously the Middle East but also endangers peace and security all over the world.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan strongly denounces the terrorist actions and piratic aggressions of Israel, which are carried on against Lebanon with the encouragement of the United States, and determinedly supports the people of Lebanon and the Arab people of Palestine and demands, together with all the peace-loving people of the world, adoption of international sanctions against Israel so that the people of the Middle East and the world may be saved from a horrible and great war which will result in ruin and destruction for mankind.

DOCUMENT S/14621*

Letter dated 28 July 1981 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[29 July 1981]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic on the so-called International Conference on Kampuchea.

I should be grateful if you would have it distributed as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vithaya SOURINHO
Permanent Representative of the
Lao People's Democratic Republic
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic dated 21 July 1981

On 18 July 1981 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea issued a statement [S/14616] vigorously condemning the Beijing hegemonists and great-Power expansionists, in collusion with the United States imperialists and other reactionary forces, who are using the United Nations as their sanction for organizing the so-called International Conference on Kampuchea, to lay down procedures for a political settlement of the "Kampuchean problem" and to set up an "Ad Hoc Committee on Kampuchea".

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic fully supports that just and reasonable statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The so-called International Conference on Kampuchea, the procedures for a "political settlement of the "Kampuchean problem" and the "Ad Hoc Committee on Kampuchea" clearly constitute a complete fabrication designed to misrepresent the real situation in Kampuchea and a manoeuvre to restore the yoke of the genocidal régime of Pol Pot and other reactionary Khmers and enslave the Kampuchean people, to destroy the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea, a hostile manoeuvre directed against the three countries of Indo-China and towards exacerbating tension in South-East Asia.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic vigorously condemns the criticisms, which amount to no more than the aforesaid manoeuvres and criminal machinations of Beijing, Washington and other reactionary forces. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic categorically rejects those activities in the belief that the procedures for a "political settlement" of the "Kampuchean problem" and "the Ad Hoc Committee on Kampuchea" which emerged from the so-called

International Conference on Kampuchea undermine international law and are contrary to the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations; for these reasons all decisions made during that Conference are considered as null and void.

Moreover, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic states as follows:

1. Since the month of January 1979 the Kampuchean people has overthrown the genocidal régime of "Democratic Kampuchea"—an unprecedentedly barbarous régime—of the Pol Pot clique, the lackey of Beijing, thus saving Kampuchea from the danger of genocide and of enslavement by the Chinese hegemonists and great-Power expansionists. Since its foundation, the People's Republic of Kampuchea has made rapid progress towards rebirth and development.

Last May the Kampuchean people held free and democratic general elections throughout the country, elected the National Assembly and adopted a new Constitution: the administrative power of the Kampuchean State was established. In law and in fact the Kampuchean people solemnly exercised its rights to self-determination and has become the true master of its homeland and destiny; the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Kampuchea are the national, sacred and inalienable rights of the Kampuchean people.

All criminal manoeuvres and machinations, violations of these fundamental rights and pressure on the Kampuchean people to restore the genocidal régime of "Democratic Kampuchea" will be resolutely repulsed and suffer a crushing defeat.

2. In its just struggle the Kampuchean people is fully entitled to avail itself of the material and moral assistance of sister and friendly countries.

All rights of self-defence are an integral part of the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations and are compatible with the principles of the movement of non-aligned countries. Vietnamese troops are present in Kampuchea in response to an appeal by Kampuchea and in conformity with the agreement concluded between Kampuchea and Viet Nam with a view to countering the threat of the common enemy, namely, the Beijing hegemonists and great-Power expansionists, in collusion with the United States imperialists and other reactionary forces. As soon as that threat is removed, with the consent of Kampuchea and Viet Nam, the People's Army of Viet Nam will return to its country; this is an internal matter between two independent and sovereign countries in which no enemy is entitled to interfere. No pressure from any country or group will make the peoples of the three countries of Indo-China swerve from their objective of solidarity and militant alliance against the common enemy and for the independence, freedom and national construction of each of those countries.

3. In co-operation with the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, the People's Republic of Kampuchea has steadily grown stronger and developed, thus constituting an important factor for peace, independence, stability and

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/410-S/14621.

co-operation in South-East Asia. The danger at present threatening the three countries of Indo-China and the peace and stability of South-East Asia is due to the policy of the Beijing hegemonists and great-Power expansionists, in collusion with the United States imperialists and other reactionary forces. They have by no means abandoned their aim of dominating and weakening the three countries of Indo-China and of fomenting hostility between the three Indo-Chinese countries and the ASEAN [Association of South Asian Nations] countries, with a view to bringing about their hegemony in South-East Asia.

In the joint statements of the Conferences of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the three countries of Indo-China held at Ho Chi Minh City in January 1981 [S/14351] and Phnom Penh in June 1981 [S/14547], the three countries of Indo-China clearly demonstrated their correct stand and their goodwill and announced their reasonable proposals for the conclusion of a non-aggression agreement with China and for the settlement of the problems of South-East Asia on

the basis of equality and of mutual respect without imposing the views of one party on another and without external interference. Those proposals are still entirely valid and timely. China and the ASEAN countries ought to respond favourably to those proposals.

The people and Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic appeal to the peoples and Governments of sister socialist countries and of the non-aligned countries and to peoples struggling for national independence, communist and workers' movements, international democratic organizations and all peoples which are lovers of peace and justice throughout the world to condemn the intrigues and machinations of the Peking hegemonists and great-Power expansionists, in collusion with the United States imperialists and other reactionary forces which oppose the peoples of the three countries of Indo-China, to give their firm support to the laudable efforts of the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao peoples and to contribute actively to safeguarding peace and stability in this region and throughout the world.

DOCUMENT S/14622

Letter dated 30 July 1981 from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[30 July 1981]

I wish to draw your urgent attention to yet another atrocity perpetrated by the terrorist PLO against civilians in Israel.

Yesterday, 29 July 1981, at about 2100 hours (local time), a passenger bus was ambushed by PLO terrorists on its way from Jerusalem to Kibbutz Ma'ale Hahamisha. In this attack, four passengers were wounded. Among them, a young woman in her seventh month of pregnancy was critically injured and, as a result, lost her infant.

Within hours of the perpetration of this outrage, the terrorist PLO, in a statement issued at Damascus, bragged of its responsibility for it.

This unconscionable act serves as yet another reminder of the true character of the terrorist PLO, which is bent on the indiscriminate murder of civilians in Israel and elsewhere. Its acts, whether successful or not, are those of a group of international criminals which masquerades at the United Nations under the banner of a national liberation movement.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yehuda Z. BLUM
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/14623

Letter dated 30 July 1981 from the representative of Angola to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[31 July 1981]

Upon the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to inform the Security Council and the international community of the latest series of military actions, on a very serious and massive scale, being undertaken by the racist minority régime of South Africa against the sovereignty, stability and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola.

Racist South African troops, composed of an infantry brigade, two battalions made up of mercenaries and racist South Africans, and a South African motorized infantry battalion, reinforced and supported by Impala aircraft, Puma and Alouette III helicopters, 155-mm cannon, 81-mm mortar and AML-60 armoured vehicles, penetrated Angolan territory and have occupied a number of localities, with command headquarters set up in Mulemba. The racist troops and mercenaries, in addition to controlling access routes and air space, have undertaken large-scale destruction of the area.

Parallel to the devastating military invasion in the south of Angola, the *apartheid* régime has reinforced its military strength in the Territory of Namibia with an additional 40,000 armed men, most of whom are stationed along the southern border of Angola with Namibia.

My Government has kept the Security Council informed for over four and a half years of the unceasing acts of military aggression, armed invasions, raids, kidnappings, destruction of life and property, and other blatant violations of the norms and principles of international law that the racist minority régime of Pretoria has carried out against the People's Republic of Angola since the first few hours of our independence. In fact, the announcement of the success of our revolution, culminating in independence from five centuries of colonial rule, was accompanied by a massive armed invasion of our territory by the forces of

racism and imperialism. South Africa's long series of military actions against Angola have been punctuated by brutal and wholesale massacres of civilian men, women and children, such as at Cassinga in 1978. South Africa's largest military operation since the Second World War was launched against Angola last year.

The Security Council has often met and passed resolutions condemning South Africa, demanding an end to these attacks and urging compensation for the losses suffered by the Angolan State and people. Resolutions of the Council are mandatory, according to the Charter of the United Nations but South Africa, with the assistance of its imperialist friends, has escalated its aggression with impunity and immunity.

In these circumstances, my Government feels compelled once more to alert the Member States to the extremely serious state of affairs obtaining in southern Africa in general and in Namibia in particular, for

these attacks are intricately connected to the issue of Namibian independence and *apartheid* and minority rule in South Africa.

South Africa's actions and imperialist support for those actions, whether by active assistance or acquiescence are not only an insult to Africa but a serious threat to international peace and security, for a conflagration starting in southern Africa will not be confined to the area, and the potential for war has never been greater.

My Government reserves the right to request action by the Security Council. Meanwhile, I request that this communication be issued as a document of the Council in connection with the question of South African aggression against the People's Republic of Angola.

(Signed) Elisio DE FIGUEIREDO
*Permanent Representative of Angola
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/14624

Letter dated 31 July 1981 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[31 July 1981]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a cable addressed to you by Mr. Abdulati Al-Obeidi, Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison concerning the hostile attitude and statements made by the Egyptian President Anwar El-Sadat and the Sudanese President Gaafar Nimeiri against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and its leadership.

(Signed) Awad S. BURWIN
*Chargé d'affaires, a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
to the United Nations*

TELEGRAM DATED 30 JULY 1981 FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF THE PEOPLE'S BUREAU FOR FOREIGN LIAISON OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The repeated hostile statements made by the Egyptian President Anwar El-Sadat and the Sudanese President Gaafar Nimeiri against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and its leadership make it abundantly evident that a hostile plan is being hatched by both the Egyptian and Sudanese régimes to wage a military aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in coordination with the Israeli enemy and the United States. The Sudanese President had previously revealed his hostile intentions against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and its leadership when he stated to the German press agency that he was acting to overthrow Colonel Muammar Al-Qadhafi and that his forces would soon engage in military confrontation with the Libyan forces and that he would conduct serious discussions regarding these matters with the Egyptian ruler during his visit to Khartoum in May 1981. The Sudanese ruler also stated to *The International Herald Tribune* in April 1981 that he considered himself in a state of war against Colonel Muammar Al-Qadhafi and

that he believed the world should get rid of him even through assassination. He added that he was personally prepared to provide assistance to any person who intended to carry out this act.

During President Nimeiris recent visit to Egypt, the Egyptian daily, *Al-Ahram* revealed, in its 27 July 1981 issue, that among the issues discussed by Al-Sadat and Nimeiri there was a plan for military co-operation between the two countries to attack the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on the grounds of what he alleged to be the dangers of foreign intervention on the part of Colonel Muammar Al-Qadhafi and those behind him. Within the context of this military co-ordination, Nimeiri and Al-Sadat visited the Egyptian borders with Libya where there are huge Egyptian forces ready to carry out aggression against the Jamahiriya. The stationing of 90,000 Egyptian troops in Sudanese land near Libyan borders confirms this plan of aggression. These aggressive intentions hatched by both the Egyptian and Sudanese régimes in alliance with American imperialism and the Israeli enemy against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya must be considered direct intervention in the internal affairs of the Jamahiriya and a violation of international law and norms. It is also a virtual aggression which will escalate the situation in the region and threaten international peace and security. We therefore draw attention to the extremely dangerous consequences resulting from the deterioration of the situation in the region.

I hope that the necessary measures will be taken to avoid the deterioration of the situation.

I wish that this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdulati AL-OBEIDI
*Secretary of the People's Committee
of the People's Bureau
for Foreign Liaison of the
Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya*

Letter dated 3 August 1981 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[4 August 1981]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter addressed to you from Mr. Abdulati Al-Obeidi, Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, concerning the current campaign of aggression waged by the Government of the United States of America against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, its leadership and people.

I wish to request that the text of the afore-mentioned letter be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Awad S. BURWIN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE PEOPLE'S
BUREAU FOR FOREIGN LIAISON OF THE LIBYAN
ARAB JAMAHIRIYA ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT
OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the United States of America is currently escalating a full-scale campaign against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, with the aim of taking aggressive action against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, either directly or through its agents in the region. This escalation of hostilities can be witnessed in measures taken by the United States which reveal the intentions it is hatching against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and which are particularly manifested in the following:

1. The declaration by the United States Administration of its readiness to supply military aid to African countries which it alleges are threatened by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, according to a statement made by Mr. Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, before the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee.

2. The declaration by the United States Administration that it will pay for so-called military aid to countries neighbouring the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, particularly the Egyptian and Sudanese régime.

3. The escalation of a United States media campaign against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and its revolutionary leadership, aimed at preparing United States and world public opinion to accept any subsequent aggression that may be taken against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and its revolutionary leadership by the United States or any of its agents in the region.

4. The leaking of information concerning a plan of aggression prepared by the United States Administra-

tion against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, a plan which amounts to a conspiracy aimed at physical liquidation of the leader of the glorious first of September revolution. This was revealed by the report of the Congressional Committee on Intelligence. The report refers to a plan prepared by the CIA [*Central Intelligence Agency*] to liquidate physically the Libyan leader and to carry out acts of subversion, destruction of civilian targets and killing of innocent people.

5. The stepping-up of military preparations and co-operation in the region surrounding the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from the manoeuvres of the United States Sixth Fleet close to the shores, to the exchange of visits and expertise between the United States political and military experts and the agent régimes in the region, with the aim of preparing a plan of aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and its people. Furthermore, a Rapid Deployment Force has been established to implement this plan. The joint Egyptian-American manoeuvres which were conducted in 1981 close to the borders of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya are ample proof of such a threat of the use of force against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Taking the afore-mentioned facts into consideration, and pointing to the assassinations, the acts of destruction, the direct military intervention and overthrow of Governments of the third world countries perpetrated by successive United States Administrations, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya wishes to draw attention to the dangerous and deteriorating situation caused by the policy and the actions of the United States Administration in the region which threaten both international peace and security. This policy and these actions, furthermore, represent a threat of the use of force and an attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Such a policy and actions by the United States Administration should be looked upon as an example of international terrorism, practised by a State Member of the United Nations and a permanent member of the Security Council, against another Member State, challenging, in doing so, international law and norms, and violating the principles and the aims of the Charter of the United Nations and its resolutions. It is also a violation of the basic principles of moral behaviour and conduct.

I would be grateful if this letter could be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdulati AL-OBEIDI
Secretary of the People's Committee
of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison
of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

DOCUMENT S/14628

Letter dated 11 August 1981 from the representative of the Sudan to the President
of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[11 August 1981]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to convey to you the position of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan on the contents of the message contained in document S/14624.

It is regrettable that the Libyan Government has once again resorted to propagation of unfounded allegations and accusations against my country. The Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan strongly rejects these allegations and accusations and considers them baseless, malicious and absurd. We reiterate our condemnation and denunciation of repeated Libyan resort to such unwarranted and undignified practices in the conduct of international relations.

It is ironic and amazing that a country like Libya, with a well-known record of aggression and intervention in the internal affairs of African and non-African States and peoples should accuse the Sudan of hatching "a hostile plan" to wage a military aggression "against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya".

It is a matter of record that the Democratic Republic of the Sudan has never committed, planned, or even contemplated an act of aggression or intervention against any of its neighbours, including Libya. Our full adherence to, and respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, non-interference in their internal affairs, peaceful settlement of disputes and good-neighbourliness need no emphasis. Our known friendly and co-operative relations with our neighbours and the selection of the Sudan and its active participation in mediation efforts to settle peacefully inter-State disputes in Africa and the Arab world are clear testimony. As a matter of fact it is our abhorrence and rejection of, and consistent opposition to, all policies that compromise these lofty

principles which is the very root-cause of our differences with Libya.

It is equally ironic and regrettable that the ongoing Sudanese-Egyptian co-operation, within the framework of our declared programme of economic and political integration, is conceived and regarded by Libya as a conspiracy of military aggression against it. Such subregional co-operation, as called for in the Charters of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, aims at the realization of the legitimate aspirations of the Sudanese and Egyptian peoples in progress and prosperity, and should in no way be construed by Libya as a threat against it or any other State.

As to the Libyan allegation that there are 90,000 Egyptian troops in the Sudan, the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan can only reiterate its previous challenge to Libya to accept impartial inspection to ascertain the presence of foreign troops in the two countries.

The Libyan allegations are merely an attempt at covering up and disguising their policies and designs of aggression and intervention in the internal affairs of other States and peoples as they are currently doing in neighbouring African countries and elsewhere. We are confident that the Security Council and the international community as a whole could easily discern the reality of the Libyan motives and objectives, however disguised.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Elfaki Abdalla ELFAKI
Deputy Permanent Representative
of the Sudan
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/14630*

Letter dated 13 August 1981 from the representative of Cyprus
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[14 August 1981]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to violations of the airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by jet fighters of the Turkish air force.

The violations took place on 11 August 1981 as follows:

—From 9.30 a.m. to 9.36 a.m., four F-104 Turkish jet fighters in formation originating from Turkey flew

over the areas of Tziaos, Kythrea and Pentadakylos and then headed towards Turkey.

—From 10.42 a.m. to 11.11 a.m., five other F-104 Turkish jet fighters in formation originating from Turkey flew along the Pentadakylos range in an easterly direction and over the Dhikomo area where they repeatedly dived.

The above violations of the Turkish jet fighters were part of military exercises of the Turkish occupation

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/436-S/14630.

army in Cyprus taking place in the areas of Tziaos and Kioneli.

In protesting against the above aggressive actions by Turkey, I wish to point out that they once again occur at a time when the Cyprus problem is at a very critical phase.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Andreas V. MAVROMMATIS
Permanent Representative of Cyprus
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/14631*

Letter dated 17 August 1981 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[18 August 1981]*

Further to my letters of 30 July 1981 to you⁷ and to the President of the Security Council [S/14622], I wish to draw your attention to six additional crimes and attempted crimes, perpetrated by the terrorist PLO against civilians in Israel and against Israel institutions and civilians abroad, which were intended to cause indiscriminate murder and havoc:

1. On 28 July, an explosive device was discovered at the entrance to the village of Omer, located near Beersheba. The device was safely detonated without causing any injuries. The PLO immediately took responsibility for this attempted atrocity.

2. On 8 August, at 1230 hours, an explosive charge was discovered on Hagai Street which leads to the Western Wall in the Old City of Jerusalem. It should be noted that the explosive charge had been placed there only a few hours prior to the commencement of Tisha B'Av, the Jewish day of fast and mourning, during which thousands of Jews from Israel and abroad walk down Hagai Street on their way to pray at the Western Wall. Providentially, the charge was safely dismantled. The following day, in a broadcast on its radio in Lebanon, the PLO bragged of its responsibility for this attempted outrage.

3. Also on 8 August, an explosive device was dis-

covered in the densely populated Neve Ya'acov suburb of Jerusalem. The device was safely detonated without causing damage or injury. Broadcasting from its radio station in Lebanon, the PLO took responsibility for the incident.

4. On 9 August, a bomb exploded at the office of El Al Israel Airlines at Rome's Fiumicino International Airport, injuring two persons—a local employee and a female passenger—and heavily damaging the premises. In a statement reported by the Associated Press, the PLO immediately took responsibility for planting the bomb.

5. On 10 August, two bombs exploded outside the Israel Diplomatic Mission in Athens. Although the explosions caused damage, mercifully no one was injured. According to an Associated Press report, the PLO claimed responsibility for this outrage.

6. Also on 10 August, two bombs exploded in an area adjacent to the Israel Embassy in Vienna, injuring a woman. Again the Associated Press reported the PLO boasting of its responsibility for this outrage.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Yehuda Z. BLUM
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations*

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/437-S/14631.

⁷ A/36/413.

DOCUMENT S/14632

Letter dated 19 August 1981 from the representative of the United States of America to the President of the Security Council

*[Original: English]
[19 August 1981]*

In accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, I wish, on behalf of my Government, to report that United States aircraft participating in a routine peaceful naval exercise in international waters in the Mediterranean Sea were subject to an unprovoked attack by Libyan aircraft. The attack took place at 0520 hours GMT on 19 August 1981. Acting in self-defence, United States aircraft returned fire, and two Libyan aircraft were shot down.

The United States Government today transmitted the following protest to the Government of Libya:

"The United States Government protests to the Government of Libya the unprovoked attack against American naval aircraft operating in international airspace approximately 60 miles from the coast of Libya. The attack occurred at 0520 GMT on 19 August 1981. The American aircraft were participating in a routine naval exercise by United States Navy Forces in international waters. In accordance with standard international practice, this exercise had been announced on 12 and 14 August through notices to airmen and to mariners. Prior

notification of air operations within the Tripoli FIR [flight information region] had also been given. In accordance with these notifications, the exercise which began on 18 August will conclude at 1700 GMT 19 August.

“The Government of the United States views this unprovoked attack with grave concern. Any further attacks against United States Forces operating in international water and airspace will also be resisted with force if necessary.”

In view of the gravity of Libya's action, and the threat it poses to the maintenance of international peace and security, I ask that you circulate the text of this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Charles M. LICHENSTEIN
Acting Representative
of the United States of America
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/14633*

**Letter dated 19 August 1981 from the representative of Jordan
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: Arabic/English]
[21 August 1981]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the latest Israeli assaults upon institutions of vocational and higher education in the occupied West Bank, flagrantly manifested in the Israeli occupied authorities' brutal assault and closure of the Polytechnic Institute in the Governorate of Hebron, established by the Association of University Alumni—a charitable society—in the Governorate of Hebron.

This dastardly action and its concomitant attack on teachers and students, as well as the destruction of laboratory equipment which had cost the inhabitants several million dollars, are but another link in a chain of the occupation authorities' all-out efforts to stifle the educational facilities in the occupied territories by all possible means.

The Israelis have assiduously made extensive and calculated efforts to deprive the Palestinians, who remained in Palestine in 1948 in a state of deprivation, in the field of education. Any one knowledgeable about the situation would immediately find a vast disparity in education between the Palestinians presumed to be Israeli citizens and the Palestinian inhabitants of Jerusalem, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The Association of University Graduates for the Governorate of Hebron—the Amman branch—presented a memorandum to the Government of Jordan on 27 July 1981 which describes in detail the latest Israeli disruption of the Polytechnic Institute in Hebron.

Upon instructions from my Government, I have been requested to ask you to take the necessary measures with a view to the cessation of these wanton acts by the Israeli military occupation authorities. More specifically, it is to be urged that the following steps be taken without delay:

First, a cessation of these savage assaults and arbitrary measures which are being waged against members of the educational institutions, the premises of these institutions, and the charitable societies in the occupied territories.

Secondly, the release of those detained in the course of these assaults.

Thirdly, a reopening of the building which had been subjected to the attack with a view to enabling the Polytechnic Institute to resume its educational mission without interference or hindrance.

Fourthly, permitting the Association of University Graduates to construct new premises in accordance with the licence granted to it by the municipality of Hebron.

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the memorandum addressed to the Government of Jordan by the Association of University Graduates for the Governorate of Hebron.

I request that my letter, and the enclosed memorandum in Arabic, be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hazem NUSEIBEH
Permanent Representative of Jordan
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the memorandum

1. The League of University Graduates in the Governorate of Hebron (a charitable organization) established the Hebron Technical Engineering College in 1977 for the benefit of students in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The College served its students in the best scientific way and was provided with laboratories, workshops and the latest materials and equipment imported from abroad at a cost of hundreds of thousands of dinars.

2. In 1980, the League wanted to construct an additional building to supplement the building of the Technical Engineering College and house the College's laboratories, workshops and some classes on its land in the city of Hebron. It obtained a licence from the Municipality of Hebron, but, when it began to build, the Israeli military authorities halted the construction without any legitimate reason and in spite of the League's application to the Israeli authorities for permission to build. These authorities have so far persisted in the ban.

3. Because of the College's pressing need for a building to house its civil, architectural, electrical and mechanical engineering laboratories and its workshops, it asked the municipality of Hebron to rent it one of its new buildings. The municipality agreed and rented one of its buildings to the League. The College moved its laboratory equipment and workshops to this building and began providing practical instruction to its students there.

4. On the morning of 21 July 1981, a military force raided this part of the Technical Engineering College, ejected the students, threw out all the laboratory equipment into the public street, broke

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/443-S/14633.

and destroyed some of it, drove out the teachers and students and prevented the College Administration from using the building, alleging that it was intended for a school coming under the Directorate of Education in the Governorate of Hebron on the basis of a complaint from the Director of Education in the Governorate, while knowing full well that it was the property of the municipality and not occupied by students coming under the Directorate of Education in the Governorate and that it had not been in the possession of or occupied by the Directorate, because it was new. The Directorate had already received three buildings for new schools from the municipality of Hebron.

5. On 22 July, the students of the College exercised their legal right to return to this building, and they began moving the laboratory equipment from the street to the building. The Israeli military authorities immediately attacked, began striking the students and teachers, ejected them from the building by force and threw the laboratory equipment out of the building a second time. This laboratory equipment cost hundreds of thousands of dinars. They arrested some of the students and professors, went to the other college building, locked it, drove out the students and teachers who were there and arrested:

(a) The head of the League of University Graduates, Mr. Adib Al-Qaisi;

(b) The Director of the Technical Engineering College, Mr. Rabhi Abu Sninah;

(c) The Director-General of the League of University Graduates, Mr. Abd Al-Rahman Al-Natshah;

(d) Some of the College's students.

All were put in prison and are still there.

6. The head of the municipality of Hebron contacted the competent Israeli authorities in Hebron concerning this attack and informed them that this building belonged to the municipality and had been rented by the municipality to the League, that the Technical Engineering College had received this building legitimately, that the Directorate of Education in the Governorate of Hebron had absolutely no right to these premises and that this action constituted an attack on the municipality of Hebron, as well as an attack on the League and the College. He called for the release of the detainees and the surrender of the premises to the College. They refused.

I therefore request that this question be raised in the international forums where you have accredited representatives, with condemnation of the above-mentioned arbitrary and barbarous actions and attacks of the Israeli military authorities, and that the following be demanded:

1. A halt to this barbarous assault and arbitrary action against men and institutions of learning and against charitable organizations in the occupied territories.

2. The release of those detained in this criminal episode.

3. The return of the attacked building to the College of Technical Engineering, the reopening of the College and no further obstruction of its pursuit of its task.

4. Permission for the League to erect its new building in accordance with the licence granted it by the municipality of Hebron.

DOCUMENT S/14634*

Letter dated 19 August 1981 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[20 August 1981]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the fact that the Israeli occupation authorities have prohibited any assistance being given to the municipalities, charitable institutions and other societies, and without which all those vital institutions would face the prospect of cessation of essential services to the citizens of the occupied territories, and even bankruptcy.

Having absorbed and seized most of the resources and the revenue-making enterprises which would enable the population of the occupied territories in the West Bank, Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip to generate local revenues and thus continue to provide essential services within their respective areas and spheres of civilian activities, the Israelis, in an effort to choke these institutions, have now prohibited the donation of funds from various Arab sources and private contributions. This is a destructive act intended further to stifle any viable existence of the inhabitants already suffering the ordeal and massive disruption of 14 years of occupation.

It is universally acknowledged that Israel, with a present deficit of over \$20 billion, increasing annually by \$4 billion, is in no position to provide any meaningful assistance to these threatened institutions' services. Indeed, in the municipalities and municipal councils of the Palestinians of 1948, and even though

they are, by law, supposed to be Israeli citizens, these local institutions have lately been making collective protests against the Government of Israel for its failure to provide assistance to sustain even the most elemental services in Arab towns such as Nazareth. In these areas, a state of non-growth and stagnation is the rule.

The mayors and leaders of these local institutions have protested to the Government of Israel that the assistance provided to them is less than one fourth of that which is being provided to the Jewish municipalities. It should be stressed, at this point, that the Israeli authorities had confiscated, between 1948 and 1967, over 90 per cent of the cultivable lands of the Palestinian inhabitants of these territories. Over the past two years, a relentless policy of additional confiscations is under way with a view to what the Israelis called "Judaization" of Galilee. The wanton behaviour of the Israeli authorities, whether in the 1967 occupied territories or the 1948 occupied territories, can only be intended to squeeze the Palestinian inhabitants out of their ancestral homeland and to bring about a further destabilization of the situation in the Middle East.

I request you to have my letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hazem NUSEIBEH
Permanent Representative of Jordan
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/444-S/14634.

Letter dated 20 August 1981 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[20 August 1981]

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter addressed to you by Mr. Abdulati Al-Obeidi, Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, concerning the aggression committed by the Government of the United States of America against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

I wish to request that the text of the afore-mentioned letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Awad S. BURWIN
*Chargé d'affaires, a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
to the United Nations*

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE PEOPLE'S
COMMITTEE OF THE PEOPLE'S BUREAU FOR FOR-
EIGN LIAISON OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY
COUNCIL

I have the honour to inform you of the following:

1. Within the campaign of terror and provocation being waged by the United States of America, the United States Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean Sea started on 17 August 1981 military manoeuvres to continue through 22 August. This is a plan that clearly reveals aggressive intentions against the people of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Confirmed and verified information proves that these military manoeuvres have taken place in an area in the Gulf of Surt (also known as Sidra) within the territorial waters of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Also, part of the manoeuvres falls within restricted exercise regions (HLR.5) and (HLR.6), both of which are designated for exercises by the Libyan Arab Air Forces:

2. The conduct of these United States manoeuvres in the above-mentioned region is contrary to the Libyan declaration issued on 9 October 1973, which states that "the Gulf of Surt, located within the territory of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and surrounded by land boundaries on its east, south and west sides, and extending north offshore to latitude 32 degrees and 30 minutes, constitutes an integral part of the territory of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and is under its complete sovereignty:

"As the Gulf penetrates Libyan territory and forms a part thereof, it constitutes internal waters,

beyond which the territorial waters of the Libyan Arab Republic start."

3. On the morning of 19 August 1981 at 0512 hours (GMT) eight United States airplanes attached to the United States Sixth Fleet and participating in the afore-mentioned manoeuvres intercepted two Libyan Arab Air Force planes while they were conducting reconnaissance duties over our territorial waters and airspace, and shot down one plane, thus violating the most basic rules of international law.

4. The United States Administration's aggressive act against the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is a provocative terrorist act which is bound to create turmoil and instability in the region and endanger peace and security.

5. This hideous act committed by the United States forces is a violation of Libyan sovereignty, an instigation and provocation that endangers international peace and security, and it also runs contrary to the noble principles of the United Nations.

6. The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya reserves the right to take all the necessary measures to protect its legitimate rights to its territorial waters and airspace.

Taking into consideration the above-mentioned points and the United States naval forces' provocative acts, which infringe upon the national sovereignty of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by using force and direct threat against the coasts of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and which infringe upon the peace and security of its people and of the region as a whole, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya draws attention to this dangerous and deteriorating situation caused by the United States policy and actions in the region, which constitute international terrorism by a State Member of the United Nations and a permanent member of the Security Council against another Member State, violating all international laws and norms, the principles and aims of the United Nations and the basic moral principles of international conduct.

I request that this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdulati AL-OBEIDI
*Secretary of the People's Committee of
the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison
of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya*

DOCUMENT S/14637

Letter dated 19 August 1981 from the representative of Iraq to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[21 August 1981]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Saadoon Hammadi, the Foreign Minister of Iraq.

(Signed) Salah Omar AL-ALI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

LETTER FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF IRAQ ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian naval forces have lately seized a Danish vessel while passing through the Strait of Hormuz and forced it to sail to an Iranian port. The vessel's cargo, which was destined for owners in Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates, was confiscated.

The act of seizure committed by Iran constitutes a flagrant violation of the established rules of interna-

tional law of freedom of navigation through straits used for international navigation, thereby posing a grave danger to international peace and security in general, and the vital interests of the Arab Gulf States in particular.

In the interest of smooth and unimpeded navigation, the international community is called to stand against this act of the Iranian régime, which is notorious for its disregard of the norms of international law and conduct. Moreover, if peace and security in the region are to prevail, then the Iranian piratical act should not pass unchecked, for if it were to be repeated, countermeasures become justified, as this is the only way left to defend vital interests.

I would be grateful if you would circulate this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saadoon HAMMADI
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

DOCUMENT S/14638/REV.1

Letter dated 21 August 1981 from the representative of Algeria to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[24 August 1981]

I have the honour, as Chairman of the Arab Group and on its behalf to transmit herewith the text of the declaration adopted by the Arab Group concerning the United States aggression against one of the member States of the League of Arab States, namely the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

I wish to request that the text of the afore-mentioned declaration be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. Abdelhamid SEMICHI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Algeria
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the declaration

The United States aggression against Libya came in the wake of a series of threats and provocations amply reported by the American media.

The Arab Group at the United Nations denounces and condemns this aggression, following so soon after the United States lifted the suspension on deliveries of F-15 and F-16 warplanes to Israel, as if signalling the United States Administration's determination to defy the feelings and undermine the security and rights of the Arab nation.

The provocative military exercises carried out by the United States Sixth Fleet near Libyan shores, plus repeated Israeli aggression against parts of the Arab homeland, and the threats emanating from Camp David participants constitute a series of actions aimed against the independence, sovereignty and security of the Arab States, and meant to violate their rights, especially the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination.

Such acts also clearly heighten international tensions and threats to international peace.

The Arab Group at the United Nations, in declaring its total solidarity with Libya, calls on all international groups, especially the non-aligned movement, to stand fast in the face of the provocations and challenges that constitute a most dangerous precedent in international relations, particularly when such a challenge is issued by a major Power which, as a permanent member of the Security Council, carries a special and definitive responsibility to maintain international peace and security.

DOCUMENT S/14641*

Letter dated 24 August 1981 from the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[25 August 1981]

I have the honour to convey to you the serious concern and strong protest of the Committee on the

Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People at the latest situation created by Israel in the occupied Palestinian territories of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/449-S/14641.

According to *The Christian Science Monitor* of 19 August 1981, Israel has banned the channelling of Arab funds through the Joint Committee for the Occupied Territories at Amman.

It might be recalled that in 1978 Arab States pledged to furnish \$100 million annually for municipalities and institutions, such as the Red Crescent Medical Organization, in the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel in 1967. This was a way of giving Palestinian Arab residents the help and support they needed for their mere survival and existence in their own homes under the harsh conditions of military occupation. These funds meant to keep Palestinian Arab municipalities and institutions working smoothly so as to provide much needed services for the Palestinian Arab population.

This new ban will have disastrous consequences and will severely affect, socially and economically, the already hard life of the Palestinian Arabs in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. It is vital to draw the attention of the Israeli Government to the dangers involved in this new ban, which is part of Israeli policies pursued in defiance of world public opinion and which will exacerbate tensions in the area.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Raúl ROA-KOURI
*Acting Chairman of the Committee on the
Exercise of the Inalienable Rights
of the Palestinian People*

DOCUMENT S/14642

Letter dated 25 August 1981 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[25 August 1981]

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter addressed to you by Mr. Abdulati Al-Obeidi, Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, concerning the United States blatant acts of aggression against the sovereignty and security of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

I would like to request that the afore-mentioned letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Awad S. BURWIN
*Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
to the United Nations*

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE PEOPLE'S BUREAU FOR FOREIGN LIAISON OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Further to my letter dated 20 August 1981 [S/14636] concerning the United States blatant acts of aggression against the sovereignty and security of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison wishes, in this respect, to draw attention to the open admissions made by President Ronald Reagan during his visit to the aircraft carrier *Constellation* on 20 August 1981 off the coast of California in which he admitted to have personally ordered the United States Sixth Fleet to carry out these provocative and terrorist manoeuvres within Libya's territorial waters. He also admitted openly that he had issued orders to the units of the United States Sixth Fleet to open fire on the two Libyan aircraft on Wednesday, 19 August, while they were conducting routine surveillance operations within Libya's territorial waters and airspace.

Through his statements, President Reagan has revealed that the aggression was premeditated and that

by means of these military manoeuvres the United States Administration was seeking to impart legitimacy to its infringement upon the rights of others.

President Reagan said that he had reviewed the plan for the manoeuvres of the Sixth Fleet and approved it because they were to be carried out in what he claimed to be international waters. He also said the United States Navy was fully aware of Libya's claim to the Gulf of Surt prior to starting the manoeuvres.

It becomes clear from President Reagan's statement that the United States was well aware of its actions against the Libyan Arab People and against the territorial integrity of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and that it clearly aimed at exhibiting its challenge and determination to commit this act of aggression, thus violating the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law.

The wanton aggression committed against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the statements issued prior to this aggression, and the afore-mentioned official declarations reveal to world opinion the blatant terrorist practices pursued by the United States Administration in order to impose its hegemony over countries struggling for their freedom and independence, and indicate clearly that the aggression itself was premeditated and that the United States is still harbouring aggressive intentions towards the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Accordingly, in view of the malicious and aggressive behaviour demonstrated by the Government of the United States, which as a permanent member of the Security Council should have been making efforts to maintain international security and peace in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and according to the dictates of its own international obligation, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya reserves its full right to take the necessary measures at the appropriate time in order to safeguard its sovereignty and security against any aggression and its right to ask the Security Council to convene in case

the United States Administration continues in escalating its aggression.

The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison wishes to draw the attention of the members of the Security Council to this dangerous situation which threatens international peace and security.

I wish to request that this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Abdulati AL-OBEIDI
Secretary of the People's Committee of
the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison
of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya*

DOCUMENT S/14643

Letter dated 25 August 1981 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[25 August 1981]*

I have the honour to attach herewith a letter from the President of the People's Republic of Angola, President José Eduardo dos Santos, on South African aggression.

We request that the attached text be circulated as a document of the Security Council in connection with the question of South African aggression against the People's Republic of Angola.

*(Signed) Elisio DE FIGUEIREDO
Permanent Representative of Angola
to the United Nations*

LETTER DATED 25 AUGUST 1981 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF ANGOLA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY- GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that once more the People's Republic of Angola is a victim of military attacks and violations of airspace and land territory by the racist military forces of Pretoria.

Concentrated in the border of Angola with Namibia are more than 45,000 South African soldiers, between mercenaries and puppets, whose objective is the occupation of part of the sovereign territory of Angola.

This is a serious provocation which seriously compromises the peace in the region and international security. The situation is grave and it could develop into a war with unpredictable consequences.

The People's Republic of Angola as a sovereign State and as a Member of the United Nations may be forced to resort to Article 51 of the Charter for the defence of its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Thus, I request you to use the powers given you by the Charter to put an end to the successive acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola and neutralize the imminent and large-scale invasion prepared against my country.

*(Signed) José Eduardo DOS SANTOS
President of the
People's Republic of Angola*

DOCUMENT S/14646

Letter dated 26 August 1981 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[26 August 1981]*

I have the honour to attach herewith a letter from Acting Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura on the details of the military situation in the People's Republic of Angola.

We request that the attached text be circulated as a document of the Security Council in connection with the question of South African aggression against the People's Republic of Angola.

*(Signed) António TOMBIA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Angola
to the United Nations*

LETTER FROM THE ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER OF ANGOLA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Following communication by His Excellency the President of the People's Republic of Angola to you about the worsening military situation in the southern

portion of my country [S/14643], I have the honour of transmitting the details of the military situation prevailing up to the moment.

On 23 August 1981, around 1045 hours, the racist South African air force made several reconnaissance flights over the areas of Ondjiva and Porto Alexandre. Simultaneously, six Mirage type aircraft and two Buccaneer type aircraft attacked and destroyed the city hall of Cahama, more than 200 kilometres inside our borders and the city of Tchibemba, which is situated more than 300 kilometres, also inside our national territory.

Yesterday, 24 August, around 1000 hours, there were new violations of our national airspace, as well as the infiltration of South African forces distributed into two mobile columns.

One of these was made up of 32 tanks and 82 armoured cars supported by their air force, proceeding towards the villages of Xangongo and Cahama.

The first of these columns entered into combat with our forces, in the area of Xangongo (about 100 kilometres inside our borders), with fierce fighting taking place until now.

While these combats are taking place, the racist South African air force keeps the village of Xangongo under constant heavy bombing.

The second column, after having occupied the village of Catequero (about 150 kilometres inside our borders), has entered into combat with our troops, with fierce fighting also taking place until now.

The Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of Angola to the United Nations, Mr. Elisio de Figueiredo, will present an official complaint to the Security Council.

I request you to circulate this information among all the Member States as an official document.

*(Signed) Venancio DE MOURA
Acting Foreign Minister of
the People's Republic of Angola*

DOCUMENT S/14647

Letter dated 26 August 1981 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[27 August 1981]*

I have the honour to attach herewith a letter from the President of the People's Republic of Angola, President José Eduardo dos Santos, on the latest military developments in my country.

My Government expresses profound concern at the dangerous escalation of the aggressive actions of South Africa against the territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola.

*(Signed) António TOMBIA
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Angola
to the United Nations*

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF ANGOLA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour of informing you that the situation in my country has taken a turn for the worse in the last 24 hours, since we estimate that three to four brigades of the regular army of the South African régime, supported by their air force using Mirage and Buccaneer type aircraft along with helicopters, have attacked

several units of our armed forces in our defense positions at a depth which surpasses 100 kilometres inside our borders with Namibia.

Even while I am sending you this message, the city of Ondjiva, which is the seat of the province of Cunene, is being attacked and under bombing by the South African artillery and air force, in the direction of Xangongo (former Roçadas); in Ondjiva the racist South African army is attacking with approximately 135 tanks, 140 transport and attack cars, 38 helicopters, reconnaissance aircraft, etc.

In view of the gravity of the situation and the fact that it is rapidly deteriorating, I request of you the urgent convening of the Security Council in order to take the necessary steps to avoid a confrontation of an even bigger magnitude, and that the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all units of the South African army from the territory of the People's Republic of Angola be demanded.

*(Signed) José Eduardo DOS SANTOS
President of the
People's Republic of Angola*

DOCUMENT S/14648

Letter dated 27 August 1981 from the representative of Niger to the President of the Security Council

*[Original: French]
[27 August 1981]*

On behalf of the countries belonging to the Group of Non-Aligned Countries which are members of the Security Council, I have the honour to request the convening of a meeting of the Council at the earliest possible opportunity to consider the matter referred to in the communication annexed hereto addressed to the President of the Council on 24 August 1981 by Mr. Johnny Makatini, chief representative of the African National Congress to the United Nations.

*(Signed) Idé OUMAROU
Permanent Representative of Niger
to the United Nations*

ANNEX

Text of the letter dated 24 August 1981 from Mr. Johnny Makatini to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to draw your attention to the death sentences passed by the Pretoria Supreme Court on three members of the African National Congress—Anthony Tsotsobe, 25, Johannes Shabangu, 26, and David Moise, 25—on 19 August 1981, and to convey the request of our National Executive Committee for appropriate action to be taken by the Security Council in order to save the lives of these freedom fighters, thereby averting the further deterioration of the already explosive situation in South Africa.

Our grave concern over this verdict and sentence, based on evi-

dence extracted by torture from the accused, is further deepened by the fact that we see it as designed to pave the way for indiscriminate prosecution and execution of all opponents of the *apartheid* régime.

Guided by the position taken by the Security Council in previous similar cases, we humbly request at this stage that the President issue a statement on behalf of the Council.

DOCUMENT S/14649*

Letter dated 26 August 1981 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[27 August 1981]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on the problem of political settlement, issued on 24 August 1981, and to request you to have that text and the present letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. Farid ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan dated 24 August 1981 on the problem of political settlement

1. The securing of complete and reliable cessation of armed and any other intervention in the domestic affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the creation of conditions making impossible the recurrence of such interference in the future must be the main aim and basic content of the political settlement.

2. Taking into account that the armed intervention in Afghanistan, as well as other subversive activities against it, are now being carried out first of all from Pakistani territory, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has already repeatedly proposed and proposes to the Government of Pakistan once again that the representatives of the two countries meet to discuss the questions pertaining to the commencement of the negotiations with the aim of reaching an agreement to normalize relations.

In the course of such negotiations, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will be ready to consider other problems outstanding between Afghanistan and Pakistan to normalize relations between the two countries and to ensure stability and tranquillity.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan reaffirms also its proposal to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to hold negotiations with the aim of working out an agreement on the development of friendly relations and multifaceted, mutually beneficial co-operation between the two countries, including the questions of trade, economic co-operation, transit and cultural ties.

The agreements between Afghanistan and Pakistan and between Afghanistan and Iran must contain universally acknowledged provisions concerning mutual respect, sovereignty, readiness to develop relations on the basis of principles of good neighbourliness and non-interference in internal affairs, as well as include concrete commitments of the parties on preventing armed and other hostile activities from their own territory against each other.

3. Considering the conduct of negotiations both with Pakistan and Iran on a bilateral basis preferable and most promising, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, at the same time, is ready to hold trilateral negotiations if Pakistan and Iran express such a desire.

However, the lack of desire of one of the above-mentioned countries to start negotiations shall not impede the commencement of a dialogue between Afghanistan and the other country and the

achievement of relevant agreements between them and neither should it be an obstacle to their subsequent realization.

It follows that the country refraining from negotiations in the beginning, may join them or start independent negotiations with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan later.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan does not object to its negotiations with the Governments of Pakistan and Iran whether bi- or trilateral being attended by the United Nations Secretary-General or his representative.

4. As it was defined by the decree of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council on 18 June 1981, as well as by other official documents on general amnesty, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will secure full freedom and immunity for all Afghans who are temporarily living, because of certain reasons, in the territory of Pakistan and other neighbouring countries. When they return home, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan guarantees security, freedom of choice as to domicile and equal participation in the solution of the land question, on the basis of agrarian reform. They will be provided with all the necessary conditions for the living, fruitful labour and social activities for the welfare of the homeland.

The nomads, tribes and cattle-breeders will be provided not only with the right to use pastures on a just basis but with the right of free movement within the country. It is meant also that the traditional seasonal migration of the nomads from Afghanistan to Pakistan and vice versa shall be allowed without hindrance.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan expresses its agreement to discuss the practical aspects of the problem with its neighbours; however, if some of the Afghans do not want to return to their homeland, the relevant questions pertaining to their further stay shall also be discussed in the course of the negotiations so as to achieve necessary agreements.

5. Reliable international guarantees of agreements being achieved with regard to the cessation and the non-recurrence of armed and other interference in Afghan affairs must be an integral part of a political settlement.

The States providing guarantees shall themselves strictly refrain from such interference and enhance the achieved agreements by their authority. With this aim the guaranteeing countries might adopt a relevant document by which they would commit themselves to respect and observe the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity of Afghanistan and its non-aligned status. On its own behalf the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan would reaffirm its loyalty to the policy of peace and non-alignment, its desire to develop friendly ties with all countries, and first of all with its neighbours.

Although the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan does not determine in advance the composition of the guarantor countries, it believes, as before, that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, as well as some other countries which may be acceptable to Afghanistan and its negotiating neighbours, ought to be included in this composition.

The working out of international guarantees as well as the solution of all other questions touching upon Afghanistan's interests must be conducted with the participation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. At the same time, it does not object to the discussion of questions pertaining to the working out of international guarantees being started simultaneously and conducted parallel with bi- or trilateral negotiations among Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran. At the first stage such a discussion might be conducted in the form of informal multilateral consultations and later on in a relevant international forum.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/457-S/14649.

6. In case of cessation and guaranteed non-recurrence of armed intervention and any other form of interference in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan, the reasons which caused Afghanistan's appeal to the USSR, urging it to send the limited Soviet military contingent into its territory, will cease to exist. The achievement of a political settlement including the working out of international guarantees will respectively give an opportunity to determine, by the accord between the Afghan and Soviet sides, the order and terms or, in other words, the timetable of the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan. The pull-out of troops would be conducted to the extent of the realization of the achieved agreements. That is why the speedier the achievement and realization of these agreements making impossible interference into Afghanistan's affairs, the earlier would be the beginning and completion of the pull-out of Soviet troops and vice versa.

7. It is a deep conviction of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan that the political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, which can be worked out and implemented step

by step, would meet not only the interests of the Afghan people and the peoples of the neighbouring countries, but would lead to the elimination of tension in this region as a whole.

In this connection, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan does not object to the international aspects of the problem around Afghanistan being discussed together with the questions of strengthening peace and security in the Persian Gulf region if such an opinion prevails among the potential participants of the discussion of both these problems. But the lack of accord with respect to such a joint discussion should not be a pretext to delay the start of a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

8. In any variant of the negotiations—bilateral, trilateral or multilateral—in that part of them which pertains to the guarantees, the questions concerning the present régime in Afghanistan and the composition of its Government, as well as other internal affairs, are not to be discussed.

These questions are being solved and will be solved in the future only by the Afghan people, but not by anybody else.

DOCUMENT S/14650

Letter dated 27 August 1981 from the representative of Spain to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[27 August 1981]

I have the honour to inform you that my Government today made public the following communiqué:

"The Spanish Government, on learning of the latest incursions which the South African army has made into the territory of the People's Republic of Angola, expresses its repudiation and condemnation of this aggression against a sovereign country, together with its deep concern over the disturbing consequences for peace and stability in southern Africa.

"The Spanish Government hopes that there will be an immediate end to such acts of force, which constitute a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a threat to world peace and security."

I request you to arrange for this communication to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jaime DE PINIÉS
Permanent Representative of Spain
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/14652

Letter dated 27 August 1981 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[27 August 1981]

At the request of the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, the Honourable R. F. Botha, I am enclosing a letter he addressed to you on 27 August 1981.

I should appreciate it if this letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) David W. STEWARD
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of South Africa
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 27 AUGUST 1981 FROM THE MINISTER
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION OF SOUTH
AFRICA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I must urgently draw your attention to the premeditated attacks from across the border conducted by SWAPO against the civilian population of South West Africa/Namibia. These acts of aggression have escalated to new levels of intensity during the past few weeks. It is clear that SWAPO plans to perpetuate its terrorist attacks against the Territory. Its strategy to

achieve this objective is to build up a terrorist force in neighbouring countries. It is dependent on the Soviet Union and its satellites, including Cuba, for its philosophy, training, armament and supplies.

The Soviet Union together with Cuba and SWAPO is responsible for the unstable conditions in the border region and for introducing Soviet imperialism into this region of Africa. SWAPO presence and actions threaten its host countries and impede the evolution of peaceful relations in the region, since no country, least of all South West Africa/Namibia, can afford to ignore the build-up of hostile concentrations in a neighbouring State. SWAPO is being deliberately aided by vast numbers of Cuban troops and other foreign elements in Angola. The presence of such foreign forces in the area immediately bordering on South West Africa/Namibia poses a serious threat to the Territory and its people. Indeed sophisticated weapon systems supplied by the Soviet Union are now being deployed in southern Angola. This situation is incompatible with the proclaimed desire of Angola to live in peace with its neighbours. In fact, it would seem to indicate that Angolan intentions are the opposite.

Neither South West Africa/Namibia nor South Africa is prepared to acquiesce in the offensive actions which are planned and launched from across the border. Neither this region of Africa nor any other part of Africa will survive the destabilizing effect of Soviet encroachment unless the free world, and in particular the African States, awake to the long-term objectives of the Soviet Union. How many Afghanistans will have to be endured before, in the words of former President Carter, the true motives of the Soviet Union are learned?

SWAPO bands conduct hit-and-run forays into South West Africa/Namibia from across the border to intimidate the local population by every grisly means possible: assassination and mutilation, planting of landmines and bombs, murder squads, abduction and destruction of property. Despite their failure to achieve a foothold in the Territory, the SWAPO leadership persists with these tactics, sacrificing its members for propaganda purposes. SWAPO deliberately provokes counter-operations against its actions in order to induce the Angolan Government to lodge complaints against South Africa at the United Nations, in the hope that United Nations action will be taken against South Africa which in turn would assist SWAPO in its designs to achieve power through force of arms.

In countering SWAPO incursions, South Africa has been guided by the objective of limiting its operational response to SWAPO targets. Because of an understandable political embarrassment over the resistive role of UNITA [*National Union for the Total Independence of Angola*], South Africa is conveniently blamed for the military feats of this liberation movement. We refuse, however, to accept responsibility for the consequences of UNITA operations.

SWAPO has visibly demonstrated that it will not hesitate to stoop to excesses in its programme of eliminating its democratic opponents, whom it is not prepared to face in a free and fair contest in a peaceful environment at the polling booths. Despite the increased Soviet-backed build-up and training of SWAPO, it has now fallen back to a greater degree on the support of the Cuban occupation forces in Angola.

This, it hopes, will protect its personnel from retribution.

The violence which SWAPO espouses is aimed at depriving the inhabitants of South West Africa/Namibia of their right to self-determination and undermining their resolve to secure a peaceful independence through democratic and constitutional means—which the United Nations is supposedly propagating.

The lack of United Nations condemnation of SWAPO is destroying the confidence of the people of the Territory in the United Nations. Moreover, the silence of the United Nations in respect of SWAPO actions is prejudicial to the achievement of a peaceful solution. It is a travesty that the United Nations, whose main function is the maintenance of peace and security, openly provides financial, moral and propaganda support to an organization which publicly proclaims its dedication to violence. The fact that this violence is practised against the civilian population does not seem to arouse any concern in the United Nations. What is even more deplorable is that the United Nations continues to encourage SWAPO to pursue its campaign of violence. This connivance by the General Assembly, which will no doubt be repeated in future, in effect amounts to SWAPO being given a mandate to frustrate the wishes of the democratic majority in South West Africa/Namibia, to violate with impunity their right to freedom, liberty and justice, to entrench the concept of seizing power by force.

Because of the sponsorship of SWAPO by the General Assembly and its ritual annual resolutions condoning all that SWAPO does, the world is becoming desensitized to the barbarity of SWAPO conduct. A heavy responsibility rests upon you to encourage all organs of the United Nations which aid SWAPO immediately to cease their support of that organization. There is no need for any party in South West Africa/Namibia to conduct a struggle to secure its political objectives. All that has been demanded of South Africa in this respect, and more, has been agreed to.

As long ago as 20 September 1978, I stated in a letter to you that South Africa "is willing to confirm that the moment SWAPO undertakes to stop violence and, in fact, carries out its undertaking, action against SWAPO by the South African Forces would cease" [S/12854]. But this offer has been ignored. I repeat this offer today while there is still time to implement it.

The growing commitment of certain Governments in Africa to the philosophy of violence and officially sanctioned acts of subversion is not limited to the southern part of Africa or for that matter to Africa. It is a global threat. By providing sanctuary to the perpetrators of terrorism these Governments are just as guilty as if they were accessories. This double-edged danger threatens to assume proportions that may very soon become uncontrollable and irreversible. Not much time is left for the responsible leaders of southern Africa in particular to reflect on the consequences of the impending cycle of conflict which confronts them. Unless they take a resolute stand against allowing their territories to serve as launching sites for aggression against a neighbouring State, the entire sub-continent is headed for a turbulent era with potentially catastrophic dimensions.

The options have become limited. A choice has to be made urgently. It is my earnest belief that those of us in the region who desire to secure and maintain a stable future for our people have but one alternative. The economic and geographic imperatives should be allowed to set the scene and to establish the basis for constructive co-operation among all neighbouring nations. This is the choice, uncomplicated in nature and realistic in character.

South Africa is determined in its choice. Peaceful co-existence and economic stability should supersede all other considerations. Ideological and political differences, however important, should not be allowed to sink our destinies in a vortex of violence and conflict.

However, South Africa cannot achieve this objective if it is to be subjected to subversion under the protection of neighbouring Governments in violation of the rules of international law. It is my urgent appeal to you to call upon all the States of southern Africa to arrest and contain the drift towards confrontation.

Of overriding importance at this juncture is to establish the cause of the instability and conflict in the border area. Perceptions, prejudices and propaganda should be laid to rest by uncovering the facts. There is a rather simple answer to rhetorical debates and verbal delays. *Observe and act*. To make this possible I now wish to invite, through you, all members of the Security Council to visit the Territory of South West Africa/Namibia for personal observation.

The South African Government will make all facilities available to ensure Security Council representatives access to any and all parts of the Territory and to any and all of those individuals or groups in the Territory whom they would wish to interview. Only in this way can a factual finding be made in an effort to resolve the impasse. The South African Government will guarantee the protection and safety of the

Council representatives during the visit. We are making this proposal in an attempt to assist the Council. We have nothing to hide. If the other parties involved in this matter are equally committed to a peaceful settlement process, there can be no reason for eschewing this proposal.

At the same time it will be useful for Security Council members to visit the entire border area. Such a visit will enable the Council to see for itself what is happening in that region and to assess by personal observation who is to blame for the disruption and breakdown of the socio-economic structure in Angola.

If my Government's exposition of the facts is not accepted by the Security Council, I suggest that it is an elementary rule of fairness to establish the facts before giving judgement. It is a fundamental rule of law, recognized by civilized nations, that an institution which is entitled to make decisions which may affect the rights of others should not only apply its mind to every particular instance in which such a decision is called for, but should also be familiar with all the relevant facts and to this end allow ample opportunity for it to be presented with such facts.

The Security Council, on which rests the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, should apply this rule even more stringently because of the implications for the international community at large. In view of these considerations I appeal to Member States who are sincere in their efforts to find a peaceful settlement to accept this invitation. It demands so little, yet the outcome may be surprisingly rewarding.

(Signed) R. F. BOTHA
Minister of Foreign Affairs
and Information
of South Africa

DOCUMENT S/14654

Letter dated 27 August 1981 from the representative of Angola to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[27 August 1981]

Upon the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to a matter which threatens international peace and security, namely, the most recent and vicious armed invasion of the People's Republic of Angola by the racist armed forces of South Africa.

In my two most recent communications, those of 23 June addressed to the Secretary-General [S/14571] and 30 July 1981 addressed to the President of the Security Council [S/14623], I conveyed to the international community the concern of my Government regarding the acts of war being regularly perpetrated by the racist régime in South Africa against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola. I conveyed also my Government's warning that South Africa's nefarious designs in Namibia, its acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola and its attempts to destabilize the sovereign Governments in southern Africa constituted a most serious and immediate threat to the area.

The most recent attack by the racist régime of South Africa has resulted in loss of life and destruction of property, and has created a situation unacceptable to Africa. South African troops are still deep inside Angolan territory and continue to occupy various areas.

This latest attack is viewed by my Government as an attempt to establish a *fait accompli* which is categorically unacceptable to us. Such manoeuvres also violate the principles of the Organization of African Unity and the Charter of the United Nations.

In view of the seriousness of the situation, my Government has instructed me to request an urgent meeting of the Security Council before the situation deteriorates further.

In accordance with Article 31 of the Charter, my delegation requests permission to participate in the meeting of the Council, without the right to vote.

(Signed) Elisio DE FIGUEIREDO
Permanent Representative of Angola
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/14655

Letter dated 28 August 1981 from the representative of Egypt to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[28 August 1981]

I have the honour to attach herewith the text of an official communiqué issued on 26 August 1981 by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt on the aggression by the racist régime in South Africa against the brotherly people and Government of Angola.

I kindly request that this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council in connection with the complaint of the People's Republic of Angola against South Africa.

(Signed) A. Esmat ABDEL MEGUID
Permanent Representative of Egypt
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the communiqué

The people and Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt have been deeply distressed by the last series of acts of aggression during

the months of July and August 1981 on the brotherly people and territory of Angola by the racist régime of South Africa, and by its occupation of parts of Angola's territory during its latest invasion on 23 August, launched by 45,000 South African soldiers. The Arab Republic of Egypt, while vehemently denouncing these repeated aggressions and unjustified provocations by the detestable racist régime, firmly believe that these acts of aggression would only lead to impeding the peace process and obstructing the realization of the will of the international community for the independence of Namibia.

The Arab Republic of Egypt, strongly condemning these acts of aggression, is expressing to the brotherly people and Government of Angola its full support for the legitimate rights of self-defence, territorial integrity and sovereignty against any act of aggression.

The early achievement of the independence of Namibia will lead to the realization of peace and the termination of these repeated barbaric aggressions.

DOCUMENT S/14656*

Letter dated 26 August 1981 from the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[31 August 1981]

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for the attention of the General Assembly and the Security Council, a copy of a statement issued today by the Special Committee against Apartheid on recent developments in South Africa.

I would be grateful if this letter and the attached statement were circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) James Victor GBEHO
Acting Chairman of the
Special Committee against Apartheid

ANNEX

Statement dated 26 August 1981 issued by the
Special Committee against Apartheid

1. The Special Committee against Apartheid wishes to draw the urgent attention of the international community to the recent grave developments in South Africa, which have greatly aggravated the threat to international peace and security and, indeed, constituted constant breaches of the peace.

2. Faced with the great advance of the struggle for liberation, the apartheid régime has further escalated repression. It has detained numerous persons, including student and trade union leaders, and instituted a large number of trials under its obnoxious security laws. On 19 August 1981, the Pretoria Supreme Court sentenced three patriots—Mr. Anthony Tsotsobe, Mr. Johannes Shabangu and Mr. David Moise—to death. Three others who were sentenced to death earlier—Mr. Ncimbithi Johnson Lubisi, Mr. Petrus Tsepo Mashigo and Mr. Napthali Mana—are awaiting appeal.

3. The Special Committee warns that executions of freedom fighters for participation in a struggle that has been recognized by

the international community as legitimate are not only reprehensible and constitute gross violations of the Geneva Conventions but are also bound to have grave repercussions.

4. The apartheid régime and its supporters have also increasingly resorted to acts of terrorism in neighbouring territories. The recent assassination of Mr. Joe Gqabi, representative of the African National Congress of South Africa at Salisbury, represents a new stage in the long record of such acts of terrorism by the apartheid régime.

5. The apartheid régime, moreover, has, in effect, rejected the independence of Namibia through free and fair elections under United Nations supervision and control. It has instead increased its acts of aggression against Angola and recently occupied large areas of that independent African State, causing heavy casualties.

6. The Special Committee notes with utmost seriousness the letter dated 25 August 1981 addressed by the President of Angola to the Secretary-General [S/14643] stating that the situation could develop into a war with unpredictable consequences. It considers that the international community should urgently act on his request to put an end to the successive acts of aggression against Angola and neutralize the imminent and large-scale invasion prepared by the apartheid régime against Angola.

7. The aggressive nature and intent of the apartheid régime are further evidenced by the recent increase in its military budget by over 30 per cent, from 1,890 million rand to 2,465 million rand, and the transfer of an additional 172 million rand to the "special defence account".

8. The Special Committee is convinced that the apartheid régime has been encouraged in its criminal and aggressive behaviour by the attitudes of certain Western Powers which have persistently prevented effective action in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. The vetoes cast by three permanent members in the Security Council in April to prevent the imposition of sanctions against that régime have assured it that it can pursue its crimes with impunity.

9. The policies and actions of the new United States Administration, in the name of so-called "constructive engagement" with the apartheid régime, have been regarded by the latter as a licence for

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/459-S/14656.

aggression and continued defiance of the international community. The move to repeal the Clark Amendment and permit intervention in the sovereign State of Angola is welcomed by that régime as evidence of the desire of a major Power to co-operate with it in destabilizing Angola and securing hegemony in the region.

10. In the meantime, the repeated warnings of the Special Committee on the danger of the acquisition of nuclear capability by the *apartheid* régime have been further confirmed. New evidence has emerged of growing co-operation of the Government in Israel and the authorities in Taiwan with the *apartheid* régime in the military and nuclear fields.

11. The growing relations between the *apartheid* régime and certain military régimes in Latin America have led to moves for a so-called "South Atlantic alliance", including the *apartheid* régime.

12. In this connection, the Special Committee takes note of the current naval exercise by NATO and other Powers—"Ocean Venture 81"—in the South Atlantic and supports the demand of the World Campaign against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa for categorical assurances from the countries participating in the exercise that: (a) there will be no contact with the South African Advokaat naval communications system or any other facilities provided by the Pretoria régime; (b) there will be no South African involvement of any kind, whether direct or indirect; (c) no South African personnel, including its defence attachés posted to any of the participating countries, will in any form be involved or informed about the details of the exercise.

13. The Special Committee has also noted with grave concern the continued and increasing collaboration by certain Western and other countries and by transnational corporations with South Africa. It views the refusal of the Governments of New Zealand and the United States of America to prevent tours by racist Springbok rugby teams as further evidence of the determination of some Governments to resist any action against *apartheid*.

14. In the face of these grave developments, the Special Committee calls urgently for the widest international mobilization in support of the declarations of the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa held in Paris in May 1981.^a The Conference urged all Governments, organizations and individuals committed to freedom to concert their efforts and step up action to isolate the *apartheid* régime and support the national liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia. The Conference declared that they must demand that the Powers which continue to collaborate with the *apartheid* régime desist from such collaboration and facilitate mandatory comprehensive sanctions against South Africa and that they

^a A/CONF.107/8, sect. X.

must proclaim that collusion with the crime of *apartheid* is an intolerable affront to the conscience of mankind.

15. The Special Committee has been engaged in consultations on action to implement the Paris Declaration on Sanctions against South Africa^a and on the desirability of observing an International Year of Mobilization for Sanctions against South Africa. It notes with satisfaction that the Organization of African Unity has designed 1982 as the International Year. It hopes that the General Assembly will proclaim the International Year and invite the co-operation of all Governments and organizations to ensure an effective and meaningful observance of the Year.

16. The Special Committee notes that it will soon be 70 years since the African people of South Africa united to establish a national movement to struggle for their inalienable rights. After legendary non-violent struggle, they were obliged 20 years ago, in the face of savagery by the *apartheid* régime, to decide to undertake armed resistance.

17. The struggle of the people of South Africa, which has greatly advanced this year, is a major contribution to the purposes and principles of the United Nations. It has involved national mobilization of workers, students and other segments of the population, despite brutal repression, as well as action by freedom fighters. The nation-wide resistance on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the racist "Republic" has again demonstrated the indomitable determination of the South African people to destroy *apartheid* and establish a democratic society. They deserve the full support of the international community.

18. It is now clear that Western propaganda about reforms by the Botha régime is a hoax. *Apartheid* cannot be reformed but must be destroyed.

19. The Special Committee further notes that today is the fifteenth anniversary of the launching of the armed struggle by Namibian patriots under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization. They have made great sacrifices for their legitimate rights and in order to enable the international community to fulfil its solemn and sacred commitments to the Territory and people of Namibia. They deserve all necessary political and material assistance to ensure the termination of the illegal occupation of Namibia and the establishment of an independent State without any further delay.

20. The Special Committee expresses its admiration for the valiant struggles of the oppressed people of South Africa and Namibia under the leadership of their national liberation movements. It calls for urgent and effective international action for the total isolation of the *apartheid* régime, for full support to the national liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia and for the defence of independent African States subjected to acts of terrorism, subversion and aggression by the *apartheid* régime.

DOCUMENT S/14657*

Letter dated 27 August 1981 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic/English]
[28 August 1981]

I have the honour to convey to you the latest Israeli acts of confiscations, colonization and annexation of Palestinian lands in the occupied West Bank of Jordan and Jerusalem during the month of July 1981.

This latest catalogue of land confiscations is a part of the ongoing and relentless process of devouring the remnants of the occupied territories as a prelude to their annexation and the expulsion of their inhabitants.

The Government of Jordan views these acts of plunder and despoliation with deepest concern. They are further proof, if any is needed, that the occupation authorities' overall objective is the total seizure and annexation of the occupied territories in violation of

the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and all norms of international law. Furthermore, these Israeli criminal activities are intended to abort any efforts by the United Nations to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East on the basis of United Nations resolutions and Palestinian redemption.

It would be deeply appreciated if the enclosed information in Arabic could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hazem NUSEIBEH
Permanent Representative of Jordan
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/460-S/14657.

ANNEX

Israeli settlement activity during the month of July 1981

During July 1981, the Israeli occupation authorities established the following two settlements:

1. Asad Kamil, established near Bir Zeit on 9 July;
2. Netiv, the establishment of which was begun by the settlers on 7 July on the land of the village of Abu Ghosh on the outskirts of the city of Jerusalem.

The Israeli authorities confiscated the following lands:

1. 250 dunums of the lands of the villages of Tubas and Tamun, confiscated on 16 July;
2. 60 dunums of the lands of Jericho, earmarked for the expansion of the settlement of Mizr Jericho and confiscated on 9 July.

The following are some of the settlement projects which have been completed in the occupied districts and the projects to be implemented in the future:

1. On 9 July, Israeli bulldozers resumed work on the establishment of the settlement of Shafi Sharub B near Enebta, on a hill overlooking the Tulkarm-Nablus road.
2. On 1 July, bulldozers belonging to the occupation authorities began cutting roads in preparation for the establishment of an Israeli settlement on the lands which they had seized in the Enebta district and forming part of the lands of Beit Lid, Ramin and Kafr Labad. The Israelis are bringing water from the Beit Ifa district for the neighbouring settlements and colonies, where four-inch rainwater pipes are being laid.
3. The Ministerial Commission for Settlements Affairs decided to establish two new settlements, one called Bita Riyeh, to be

established in the Nabi Salih district, and the second called Yattir, to be established on the ruins of the old village of Yattir on the already established settlement of Mehne Yattir.

4. On 22 July, Ariel Sharon announced that the Israeli authorities would establish a new settlement between the settlements of Beit El and Shiloh in the Ramallah district.

5. On 26 July, the Israeli Government-Zionist Movement Joint Settlement Commission decided to establish a new settlement on Jabal Al-Tawil between the cities of Ramallah and Al-Bireh, to be called Mattey Benjamin. Six hundred Jewish families will settle there, most of them from the Beit Fajjan quarter of Jerusalem.

6. On 15 July, the occupation authorities established reserves for a number of Bedouin citizens in Abu Dis and Al-Khan Al-Ahmar, because the authorities believed that the grazing lands controlled by the Bedouins would be a practical obstacle to the establishment of new camps for the Israeli army. These Bedouins total more than 60,000.

7. The Israeli newspaper *Ma'ariv* of 28 July reported that for the first time an Israeli police station would be established in the settlement of Ariel over the next few months to serve the Jewish settlements in the Nablus district.

8. On 28 July, the Israeli Ministry of the Interior announced the establishment of a new district council for the Israeli settlements north of the Dead Sea.

9. Since 6 July, Israeli settlements circles have been moving the offices of the Benjamin Regional Council for Settlements in the central part of the West Bank to Jabal Al-Tawil near the city of Al-Bireh on the order of the Israeli Ministry of Defence, knowing that the lands on which these offices have been established belong to the municipality of Jerusalem occupied in 1967.

DOCUMENT S/14658

Letter dated 28 August 1981 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]
[28 August 1981]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a TASS statement dated 26 August 1981.

I request you to have this statement distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) R. OVINNIKOV
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of the
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
to the United Nations

ANNEX

TASS statement dated 26 August 1981

The Republic of South Africa has yet again issued a challenge to independent Africa and the world community by forging ahead with its senseless policy of exacerbating the situation in southern Africa. The spearhead of South Africa's aggressive moves is directed against the People's Republic of Angola.

On 24 and 25 August 1981, a large body of South African forces invaded the southern region of Angola. Aerial forces are also participating actively in the military action on the South African side. There have been casualties among the Angolan civilian population. The Angolan forces are repelling this unprovoked act of aggression.

South Africa's acts of thuggery cannot but be regarded as new evidence of attempts by the racist régime, and the imperialistic forces supporting it, to prevent a newly independent African State which has embarked upon the road of social transformation from constructing a new life.

The real purpose of Pretoria's action, whatever the hypocritical and mendacious excuses that may mask it, is to undermine the revolutionary conquests of the Angolan people and destabilize the progressive régime in that country.

It is perfectly obvious that the leaders in Pretoria would not have taken the risk of embarking on a new adventure were they not convinced that their aggressive schemes would receive support from the forces of international imperialism and reaction.

TASS has been authorized to state that the Soviet Union resolutely condemns the Pretoria racist régime's armed invasion of the People's Republic of Angola, to which the Soviet Union is bound by a treaty of friendship and co-operation, that the USSR reaffirms its solidarity with Angola and that it demands an immediate end to the aggression and the withdrawal of the interventionist troops from Angolan territory.

DOCUMENT S/14659

Letter dated 28 August 1981 from the representatives of France and Mexico
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French/Spanish]
[28 August 1981]

We have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the joint declaration issued on 28 August 1981 by Mr. Claude Cheysson, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the French Republic, and Mr. Jorge Castañeda, Secretary for External Relations of Mexico.

We should be grateful if you would have the joint declaration circulated to members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Porfirio MUÑOZ LEDO
Permanent Representative of Mexico
to the United Nations

(Signed) Jacques LEPRETTE
Permanent Representative of France
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Franco-Mexican declaration on El Salvador

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of France, Mr. Claude Cheysson, and the Secretary for External Relations of Mexico, Mr. Jorge Castañeda, have held exchanges of views on the situation in Central America.

The two Ministers wish to express the deep concern of their Governments over the sufferings of the Salvadorian people in the present situation, which is a source of potential danger for the stability and peace of the region as a whole, in view of the risks that the crisis may become international.

They are therefore making the following declaration:

["The Ministers,]

"Convinced that it is for the Salvadorian people alone to find a just and durable settlement of the profound crisis through which the country is passing, thus bringing to an end the plight of the population,

"Aware of their responsibility as members of the international community and guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Taking into account the extreme gravity of the current situation and the need for fundamental social, economic and political changes,

"Recognize that the alliance of the Farabundo Martí Front for National Liberation and the Revolutionary Democratic Front constitutes a representative political force prepared to assume obligations and to exercise the rights that derive therefrom and, consequently, that it is legitimate that the alliance should participate in instituting the mechanisms of rapprochement and negotiation required for a political settlement of the crisis,

"Recall that it is for the Salvadorian people to initiate a global political settlement process in which a new internal order will be established, the armed forces will be reorganized, and conditions will be created for ensuring compliance with the popular will, as expressed through genuinely free elections and other mechanisms of a democratic system,

"Appeal to the international community to work, particularly in the framework of the United Nations, to ensure the protection of the civilian population according to the applicable international norms and to facilitate the rapprochement of the representatives of the conflicting Salvadorian political forces, in order that there may be reconciliation in El Salvador and any intervention in its internal affairs may be averted."

DOCUMENT S/14661

Letter dated 29 August 1981 from the representative of Cuba to the President
of the Security Council

[Original: English/Spanish]
[29 August 1981]

I have the honour to request that you arrange to have circulated as a document of the Security Council the text of the communiqué adopted by the extraordinary meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the movement of non-aligned countries held in New York on 28 August 1981 to consider the item on the question of South Africa's aggression against the People's Republic of Angola.

A copy of the afore-mentioned communiqué in the original language, English, is transmitted herewith.

(Signed) Raúl ROA-KOURÍ
Permanent Representative of Cuba
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the communiqué

The Co-ordinating Bureau of the movement of non-aligned countries held an extraordinary meeting in New York on 28 August 1981

and considered the very grave situation arising from the invasion of the sovereign territory of the People's Republic of Angola by the forces of the racist régime of Pretoria together with mercenaries.

The Co-ordinating Bureau learned with great shock of the acts of murder, kidnapping, rape, bombing, strafing and massacre of innocent civilians and the wanton destruction of life and property perpetrated by the armed forces of the racist régime of South Africa. These forces have brazenly utilized the illegally occupied Territory of Namibia as the spring-board for their latest round of aggression.

The Co-ordinating Bureau strongly condemns this blatant aggression against the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of the People's Republic of Angola and the acts of State terrorism against the Angolan people, which constitute a serious threat to international peace and security.

The Co-ordinating Bureau reiterates its full solidarity with the People's Republic of Angola and calls upon the Security Council to take immediate action in conformity with the provisions of the Charter in order to secure the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the racist troops from the territory of Angola and the payment by the aggressor of due compensation for the loss of life and material destruction suffered by the Angolan people. It further

called upon the Council to apply the other provisions contained in Chapter VII of the Charter.

The Co-ordinating Bureau expects the members of the Security

Council to act in accordance with their responsibilities in order to redress the situation and prevent the recurrence of such acts of aggression and State terrorism.

DOCUMENT S/14662

Letter dated 29 August 1981 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/Russian]
[29 August 1981]

I have the honour to forward to you the texts of the telegram sent by President Y. Tsedenbal to President José Eduardo dos Santos and the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic in connection with the armed aggression of the racist régime of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola.

I request you to circulate these enclosures as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) B. DASHTSEREN
Permanent Representative of Mongolia
to the United Nations

ANNEX I

Telegram from the President of Mongolia addressed to the President of Angola

We in the Mongolian People's Republic were deeply perturbed to learn of the barbaric armed aggression committed by the racist régime of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola.

The Pretoria racists, with the open connivance of the forces of international imperialism, are seeking to undermine the revolutionary conquests of the people of Angola, who have embarked on the task of building a new society.

We are convinced that the heroic Angolan people, who enjoy the consistent support of the countries of the socialist community and the other progressive forces of the world, will be able to defend their revolutionary conquests by giving a decisive rebuff to the feeble criminal intentions of the reactionary forces.

The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic and the Mongolian people express militant solidarity with the People's Republic of Angola and the fraternal Angolan people in their present hour of distress and add their voices to the angry protest of the world's peace-loving public opinion, which demands an immediate halt to the unprovoked aggression of the racists.

DOCUMENT S/14663

Letter dated 29 August 1981 from the representative of Kenya to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[29 August 1981]

I have the honour to attach herewith a telegram addressed to you by the President of the Republic of Kenya, Daniel T. Arap Moi, current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity.

I request that the attached telegram be circulated as a document of the Security Council in connection with

the question of South African aggression against the People's Republic of Angola.

(Signed) Charles Gatere MAINA
Permanent Representative of Kenya
to the United Nations

ANNEX II

Statement issued on 27 August 1981 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia

On 24 and 25 August 1981 the South African racists carried out a new, large-scale act of armed aggression against the People's Republic of Angola.

This predatory attack committed by the armed forces of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola with the use of aircraft and tanks represents a link in the chain of aggressive schemes of the racist and imperialist forces against the cause of national independence and social progress of the peoples of Africa, against the progressive régimes of the continent.

International imperialism and racism are striving to undermine the process of progressive reform in the People's Republic of Angola and other young States of Africa, to perpetuate the racist and colonialist order in Namibia and to create a combined spring-board for maintaining and strengthening their political, economic, military and strategic positions on the African continent. These are the very reasons why they continually commit acts of aggression against Angola, Mozambique and other independent States. The racists, despite the repeated appeal of the United Nations and the insistent demands of international public opinion, refuse to grant independence to the people of Namibia, which they are seeking to transform into a new nest of neo-colonialism and racism.

South Africa's adventurist assault against the People's Republic of Angola endangers peace on the African continent and in the world as a whole.

The Mongolian people and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic firmly condemn this criminal act of international terrorism and demand that it be brought to an immediate halt. They fully endorse the telegram sent on 27 August by Mr. Y. Tsedenbal, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Khural of the Mongolian People's Republic, to Mr. José Eduardo dos Santos, President of the MPLA-Worker's Party and President of the People's Republic of Angola, in which he expresses militant solidarity with the fraternal people of Angola in their resolute defence of their freedom, independence and revolutionary conquests.

The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic declares that the situation that has arisen in the world and in various parts of it demands a constant strengthening of the unity of the actions of all the progressive and democratic forces of the world in order to deliver a decisive rebuff to the intrigues of imperialism and reaction.

TELEGRAM FROM THE PRESIDENT OF KENYA
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have learnt from the President of the Popular Republic of Angola in addition to information by news agencies and other reports that the racist régime of South Africa has launched an unprovoked attack on the Popular Republic of Angola. As current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity I have a responsibility to bring to your notice the gravity of this act by the South African régime. The attack not only is a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola, a State member of OAU, but also constitutes a grave threat to peace in the southern

African region and indeed the whole world. For this reason I must register, on behalf of my country and on behalf of OAU, our strong condemnation of the barbarous attacks by South Africa on a sovereign State of Angola. The southern Africa racist régime stands condemned by all OAU member States and, on my own behalf, I would like not only to express our indignation at those attacks but also to appeal to the United Nations and the Security Council in particular to take appropriate action against the South Africa régime so that such actions are never repeated again. As a priority, the South Africa régime must first and immediately withdraw its forces from Angola and stop any further attacks.

DOCUMENT S/14664

Mexico, Niger, Panama, Philippines, Tunisia and Uganda: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[29 August 1981]

MEXICO, NIGER, PANAMA, PHILIPPINES,
TUNISIA AND UGANDA: DRAFT RESOLUTION

The Security Council,

Having considered the request by the Permanent Representative of Angola contained in document S/14647,

Deeply concerned at racist South Africa's latest acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, which constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Gravely concerned at the continued military occupation of parts of southern Angola by the racist régime of South Africa,

Having heard the statement of the Permanent Representative of Angola [2296th meeting],

Deploring the indiscriminate brutalities, massive loss of life and extensive destruction occasioned by the repeated acts of aggression by the racist régime of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola,

Recalling its resolutions 387 (1976), 428 (1978), 447 (1979), 454 (1979) and 475 (1980), which, *inter alia*, provided that in the event of further acts of violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola, the Security Council should consider the adoption of more effective measures, in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, including Chapter VII thereof,

Deploring South Africa's utilization of the illegally occupied territory of Namibia as a spring-board for armed invasions and destabilization of the People's Republic of Angola,

Further concerned at the aggressive campaign and other hostile activities by the racist régime of South Africa aimed at destabilizing the independent States of southern Africa,

Conscious of the need to take effective measures to maintain international peace and security, in view of South Africa's continued violation of the Charter and the resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for its premeditated, unprovoked and persistent

acts of aggression perpetrated against the people and the territory of the People's Republic of Angola;

2. *Strongly condemns* also South Africa's utilization of the illegally occupied Territory of Namibia as a spring-board for armed invasions and destabilization of the People's Republic of Angola;

3. *Declares* that such acts of aggression are a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola and constitute a breach of international peace and security;

4. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all South African troops from the territory of the People's Republic of Angola;

5. *Strongly condemns* the use by racist South Africa of mercenaries against the Government and the people of Angola;

6. *Condemns* the aggressive campaign and other hostile activities aimed at destabilizing the People's Republic of Angola;

7. *Urges* all Member States, as a matter of urgency, to extend material assistance to the People's Republic of Angola in order to enable its people to defend their national independence, sovereignty and the territorial integrity of their country;

8. *Calls upon* all States to implement fully the arms embargo imposed against South Africa in resolution 418 (1977);

9. *Calls* for the payment of full and adequate compensation to the People's Republic of Angola by South Africa for the damage to life and property resulting from these acts of aggression;

10. *Decides* to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against racist South Africa under the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

11. *Decides* to send immediately to Angola a commission of investigation, comprising five members of the Security Council, in order to undertake an on-the-spot evaluation of the critical situation resulting from the aggression of racist South Africa and report to the Council not later than 30 September 1981;

12. *Decides* to remain seized of the question and to meet again to consider the effective implementation of the present resolution.

DOCUMENT S/14664/REV.1

Mexico, Niger, Panama, Philippines, Tunisia and Uganda: revised draft resolution

[Original: English]
[31 August 1981]

[Same text as document S/14664, with the exception of paragraph 10, which was deleted, paragraphs 11 and 12 being renumbered in consequence.]

DOCUMENT S/14664/REV.2

Mexico, Niger, Panama, Philippines, Tunisia and Uganda: revised draft resolution

[Original: English]
[31 August 1981]

The Security Council,

Having considered the request by the Permanent Representative of Angola contained in document S/14647,

Deeply concerned at racist South Africa's latest armed invasion against the People's Republic of Angola, which constitutes a danger to international peace and security,

Gravely concerned at the continued military occupation of parts of southern Angola by the racist régime of South Africa,

Having heard the statement of the Permanent Representative of Angola [2296th meeting],

Deploring the indiscriminate brutalities, massive loss of life and extensive destruction occasioned by the repeated armed invasion by the racist régime of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola,

Recalling its resolutions 387 (1976), 428 (1978), 447 (1979), 454 (1979) and 475 (1980), which, *inter alia*, provided that in the event of further acts of violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola, the Security Council should consider the adoption of more effective measures, in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, including Chapter VII thereof,

Deploring South Africa's utilization of the illegally occupied Territory of Namibia as a spring-board for armed invasions and destabilization of the People's Republic of Angola,

Further concerned at the aggressive campaign and other hostile activities by the racist régime of South Africa aimed at destabilizing the independent States of southern Africa,

Conscious of the need to take effective measures to maintain international peace and security, in view of South Africa's continued violation of the Charter and the resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for its premeditated, unprovoked and persistent

armed invasion perpetrated against the people and the territory of the People's Republic of Angola;

2. *Strongly condemns* also South Africa's utilization of the illegally occupied Territory of Namibia as a spring-board for armed invasions and destabilization of the People's Republic of Angola;

3. *Declares* that such armed invasion is a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola and constitutes a danger to international peace and security;

4. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all South African troops from the territory of the People's Republic of Angola;

5. *Strongly condemns* the use by racist South Africa of mercenaries against the Government and the people of Angola;

6. *Condemns* the aggressive campaign and other hostile activities aimed at destabilizing the People's Republic of Angola;

7. *Urges* all Member States, as a matter of urgency, to extend material assistance to the People's Republic of Angola in order to enable its people to defend their national independence, sovereignty and the territorial integrity of their country;

8. *Calls upon* all States to implement fully the arms embargo imposed against South Africa in resolution 418 (1977);

9. *Calls* for the payment of full and adequate compensation to the People's Republic of Angola by South Africa for the damage to life and property resulting from the armed invasion;

10. *Decides* to send immediately to Angola a commission of investigation, comprising five members of the Security Council, in order to undertake an on-the-spot evaluation of the critical situation resulting from the armed invasion by South Africa and report to the Council not later than 30 September 1981;

11. *Decides* to remain seized of the question and to meet again to consider the effective implementation of the present resolution.

DOCUMENT S/14665

Letter dated 28 August 1981 from the representative of China to the President
of the Security Council

[Original: Chinese/English]
[31 August 1981]

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a statement by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China dated 28 August 1981.

I request you to have it circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) LING Qing
Permanent Representative of the
People's Republic of China
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the
People's Republic of China dated 28 August 1981

On 23 August 1981, the South African racist régime, on the pretext of "pursuing" the Namibian people's armed forces, flagrantly dispatched a large number of troops to launch a massive military

invasion of the People's Republic of Angola. It is another grave crime committed by the South African authorities against the peoples of Angola and Namibia as well as a serious new threat to the peace and stability in southern Africa. The Chinese Government and people strongly condemn it.

This act of the South African authorities not only constitutes a flagrant aggression against Angola, but is designed to prevent the African countries and people from supporting the just struggle of the Namibian people and obstruct the process of Namibia's independence. Like a mantis trying to stop a chariot, the South African authorities are bent on making themselves the enemy of the entire African people. But no force on earth can stem the predominant historical trend towards independence of the whole of the African continent.

We demand that the South African authorities immediately withdraw their aggressor troops from Angola. The international community should make concerted efforts to stop South Africa's aggression. We will, as always, firmly support Angola and other front-line States in their just struggle to oppose South Africa's armed invasion and safeguard their sovereignty and territorial integrity, and firmly support the Namibian people in their just struggle against the illegal occupation by South Africa and for independence and freedom.

DOCUMENT S/14667*

Letter dated 28 August 1981 from the representative of Thailand
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[31 August 1981]

Upon the instructions of my Government and further to my letter of 25 March 1981 [S/14420], I have the honour to inform you of the following incidents:

1. On 25 August, between 4 p.m. and 4.30 p.m., heavy fighting erupted between forces of Democratic Kampuchea and Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces in Kampuchean territory opposite Ban Nong Jan village, Aranyaprathet district, Prachinburi province. Subsequently, 80 107-mm rockets, fired from a Vietnamese-Heng Samrin base inside Kampuchea, landed in Thai territory at Ban Nong Jan, Ban Saen Suk, Ban Mai Pak Hong and Ban Klong Nam Sai villages in Aranyaprathet district, killing one Thai villager, seriously wounding another, damaging one house and killing a number of livestock.

2. On 26 August, at 4.45 p.m., Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces inside Kampuchea fired two rounds of 88-mm recoilless rifle at a helicopter of the Royal Thai Air Force at the Thai Red Cross displaced persons' centre at Ban Kao Lan, Trat province, and later Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces opposite Ban Hard

Tab Tin fired three mortar shells at the centre; fortunately no one was injured.

The Royal Thai Government wishes to draw your attention to the fact that these last two incidents are only examples of the over 46 serious violations of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity by Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces which have occurred since 1 May, in which altogether 4 innocent Thai citizens have lost their lives and 17 have been seriously wounded.

The Royal Thai Government strongly condemns these unprovoked acts of aggression and reserves its legitimate right to take all necessary measures to safeguard Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

I have the honour to request that the text of this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. L. Birabhongse KASEMSRI
Permanent Representative of Thailand
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/463-S/14667.

DOCUMENT S/14668*

**Letter dated 28 August 1981 from the representative of Israel
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English]
[31 August 1981]

Further to my letter to you of 17 August 1981 [S/14631], I should like to draw your attention to some of the latest outrages perpetrated by the PLO against civilians in Israel with the intention of causing loss of life and limb and damage to property.

On Sunday, 23 August, at 2300 hours, a young German tourist was shot in the head and wounded while walking in the Old City of Jerusalem. He later died of his wounds.

On the morning of 24 August, a commuter at the busy Ra'anana intersection was injured by the explosion of a terrorist bomb. Broadcasting from its radio station in Lebanon, the PLO immediately bragged of its responsibility for this atrocity.

Also on the morning of 24 August, an explosive device was discovered at a hitch-hiking post on French Hill in Jerusalem. Mercifully, the device was safely dismantled. In a broadcast on its radio in Lebanon, the PLO hastened to claim responsibility for planting the device.

As I noted in my letter to you of 27 October 1980, [S/14237], hitch-hiking is a widespread practice in Israel. Thus, since a large number of people are vulnerable to such attacks, the PLO has aimed many of its atrocities at civilian hitch-hikers in Israel.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yehuda Z. BLUM
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/36/464-S/14668.

DOCUMENT S/14669

**Letter dated 31 August 1981 from the representative of Botswana
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English]
[31 August 1981]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a press release issued by my Government in response to the invasion of the People's Republic of Angola by South Africa.

I request that it be distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Legwaila J. M. J. LEGWAILA
Permanent Representative of Botswana
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Press release issued by the Government of Botswana
on 28 August 1981

1. The Government of Botswana has followed the recent events in northern Namibia and southern Angola with deep anxiety and dismay.

2. The deep strike into southern Angola by South Africa's armed forces is not only a blatant violation of Angola's sovereignty and territorial integrity but also a serious threat to stability in southern Africa. This act of provocation and the consequent loss of life and property is a grave development which could further strain relations in this region.

3. Angola, like Botswana, is Namibia's neighbour and is engaged with the other front-line States in the search for a peaceful solution of the Namibia problem. It is a matter of deep regret and concern to Botswana that Angola's selfless efforts for the independence of Namibia have been countered by ruthless military attacks by a country which, in spite of its protestations of good intentions and good neighbourliness, is increasingly arrogating to itself the role of policeman of southern Africa. But no amount of force can intimidate the independent States of southern Africa in their efforts to achieve majority rule throughout this region, or deter the people of Namibia from fighting for their independence.

4. Botswana condemns these military attacks against Angola and calls for the immediate withdrawal of South African troops from that country.

DOCUMENT S/14670

**Letter dated 31 August 1981 from the representative of Israel to the President
of the Security Council**

[Original: English]
[31 August 1981]

I wish to draw your urgent attention to a particularly despicable attack perpetrated by the terrorist PLO in Vienna.

On Saturday morning, 29 August 1981, two PLO

terrorists hurled grenades and fired sub-machine-guns at a crowd of worshippers gathered at a synagogue in Vienna for the Sabbath morning service, which also included a bar mitzvah ceremony with many par-

ticipating children. In the course of this dastardly attack, two people—a 68-year-old man and a 25-year-old woman (the latter attempting to protect a child)—were killed, and 17 other worshippers and passers-by, as well as two Austrian policemen, were wounded.

The two terrorists, who were arrested shortly following the attack, identified themselves as belonging to the terrorist PLO. A third member of the same murder squad was arrested in Vienna later in the day.

This savage attack follows the outrage perpetrated by the PLO in Vienna three weeks ago. It will be recalled that on 10 August, two bombs exploded in an area adjacent to the Israel Embassy in that city, injuring a woman (see my letter of 17 August [S/14631]).

This latest atrocity demonstrates once again the true character and objectives of the terrorist PLO, which is embarked on a ruthless murder campaign not only

against civilians in Israel but also against Jews and the Jewish people everywhere.

Outrages of this kind must surely disabuse of any illusions all those who may still be entertaining them with regard to the true nature of the terrorist PLO, which cannot be considered by any stretch of the imagination a "national liberation movement".

In this connection, it is certainly worth recalling that the United Nations has granted irregular privileges to the terrorist PLO in clear violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the rules of procedure of the various organs of the Organization.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yehuda Z. BLUM
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/14672

Note verbale dated 31 August 1981 from the Mission of Algeria to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[31 August 1981]

The Permanent Mission of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria to the United Nations presents its compliments to the President of the Security Council and has the honour to transmit to him herewith in order to have it circulated as a document of the Council, a communiqué from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria concerning South Africa's aggression against Angola.

ANNEX

Communiqué from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Algeria

The evil *apartheid* régime has once again achieved ominous renown by invading part of an independent African State that is a full member of the international community. This massive, unjustified and unjustifiable act of aggression coolly perpetrated against Angola unquestionably owes its origin to the complicity between the Pretoria racists and those countries whose attitude, to say the least, is one of complacency. This occurs at a time when Africa, by sending a

ministerial mission to a number of capitals, has once again demonstrated its devotion to justice and peace.

Algeria vigorously condemns the *apartheid* régime for its aggression against Angola. In the light of the tragic situation unfolding in the southern part of that African country, silence is no longer acceptable.

Algeria considers this aggression to be directed against African States as a whole. It appeals to them to give an immediate and vigorous response to the aggression with all the means at their disposal and to extend all the necessary assistance to Angola, whose struggle is that of the whole of Africa.

Such a case of clear, premeditated and calmly executed aggression is also a challenge to the entire international community, constituting a serious threat to international peace and security.

Algeria calls for the vigorous and immediate imposition against South Africa of all appropriate sanctions provided for in the Charter of the United Nations. It wishes to point out, at a time when the Security Council is taking up the question, that any attitude which derogates from the gravity of this act of aggression, thereby furnishing the *apartheid* régime with attenuating circumstances, would incur responsibility and would be clear evidence of complicity.

DOCUMENT S/14674

Note verbale dated 31 August 1981 from the representative of Suriname to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[2 September 1981]

The Permanent Representative of Suriname to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to enclose herewith the text of a statement of the spokesman of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Suriname on the latest incursions of South African armed forces into the territory of the People's Republic of Angola.

The Permanent Representative of Suriname would appreciate the circulation of the above-mentioned statement as a document of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Statement dated 31 August 1981 by the spokesman of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Suriname

The Government of the Republic of Suriname, on learning of the latest incursions which the army of South Africa has made into the territory of the People's Republic of Angola, has strongly condemned this blatant act of open aggression against a sovereign country and has expressed its opinion that this act of aggression is endangering the peace and security in southern Africa.

The Government of the Republic of Suriname fervently hopes that the international community will take appropriate and concerted action against the repeated and flagrant violations by South Africa of the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations.

DOCUMENT S/14675*

Letter dated 1 September 1981 from the representative of Viet Nam
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[3 September 1981]

I have the honour to forward herewith a note dated 31 August 1981 addressed by the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China on the proposed holding of the third round of the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations in September 1981, and kindly request you to have this letter and its enclosure circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) HA VAN LAU
Permanent Representative of the
Socialist Republic of Viet Nam
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Note dated 31 August 1981 addressed by the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China

Proceeding from the consistent policy of wishing to solve questions concerning the relations between the two countries by negoti-

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/473-S/14675.

ation, on 13 June 1981 the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam once again sent a note to the Chinese Foreign Ministry proposing that an immediate end be put to armed conflicts and all activities likely to cause tension on the border between the two countries, to hold quickly the third round of negotiation in July or August 1981 in order to solve the questions of peace-keeping and stability on the border between the two countries and to discuss all questions of concern for each side. However, the Chinese side has not responded to that proposal full of goodwill on the Vietnamese side.

In a situation in which tension on the border between the two countries continues to increase and the relations between the two countries have deteriorated because of the Chinese side, an early resumption of the negotiation is very necessary in the interests of the peoples of Viet Nam and China and of peace and stability in Indo-China and the rest of South-East Asia.

The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry reiterates its stand as expounded in its note of 13 June 1981 and proposes that the third round of the Sino-Vietnamese negotiation be held in September 1981. If the Chinese side is not prepared, the negotiation can be conducted early in the fourth quarter of 1981.

We would appreciate it if the Chinese side could let us know its views as soon as possible.

DOCUMENT S/14677*

Letter dated 2 September 1981 from the representative of Madagascar
to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[3 September 1981]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the telegram dated 30 August 1981 which the President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar has addressed to you on the subject of the situation in Namibia and the recent act of aggression committed against Angola by the South African régime.

I should be grateful if you would kindly have the text of the telegram circulated as an official document of the eighth emergency special session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Blaise RABETAFIKA
Permanent Representative of Madagascar
to the United Nations

TELEGRAM DATED 30 AUGUST 1981 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF MADAGASCAR ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On the eve of the emergency special session of the General Assembly on Namibia, South Africa continues to defy international opinion, and that of Africa in particular, by attacking the People's Republic of Angola.

Verbal condemnation of South Africa no longer suffices.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/ES-8/7-S/14677.

The judgement of history will condemn us without appeal if we do not act.

At Nairobi, during the recent summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity, we had intended to submit a specific proposal concerning Namibia, namely, a proposal to the effect that SWAPO be asked to make a unilateral declaration of independence. In the end, however, we decided not to submit it, since such a proposal might lead to the invasion of Angola by South Africa.

Today, we can no longer remain silent and feel obliged to put forward the following proposals: the emergency special session of the General Assembly on Namibia should take the decision to apply Security Council resolution 435 (1978) immediately and without any amendment; or the United Nations Council for Namibia should solemnly and unilaterally proclaim the independence of Namibia under the auspices of SWAPO, accepted and recognized by the international community as the sole authentic representative of the Namibian people.

The United Nations Council for Namibia is empowered to issue such a proclamation, since it is the Council which is entrusted with the administration of the Territory of Namibia; it is also empowered to legislate and issue decrees. That is why we put forward

the proposal that the United Nations Council for Namibia solemnly proclaim the independence of Namibia.

If you find either of these proposals acceptable, we would request you to intervene with the great Powers in order to put pressure on South Africa so that peace

may be established in the region and the Namibian people may at last exercise their right to independence, freedom and dignity.

(Signed) Didier RATSIRAKA
President of the
Democratic Republic of Madagascar

DOCUMENT S/14678*

**Letter dated 15 August 1981 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Iraq to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English/French]
[4 September 1981]

I have the honour to quote hereunder the statement by Mr. Massoud Radjawi, the leader of the Iranian Mujahideen Khalq organization, which was published on page 8 in the French newspaper *Le Matin* of 3 August 1981:

"Then again, taken as a group, the religious leaders are responsible for the war against Iraq. We have proof recorded on cassettes of the provocative acts which they ordered against the Iraqis."

This statement is the strongest proof and confirms once again the fact that Iran is the party responsible for starting the war against Iraq, as we have pointed out on more than one occasion.

I would be grateful if you would kindly circulate this letter as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saadoon HAMMADI
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/481-S/14678.

DOCUMENT S/14679*

**Letter dated 7 September 1981 from the representative of China
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: Chinese/English]
[9 September 1981]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a note dated 7 September 1981 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China to the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam in China and request that it be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) LING Qing
Permanent Representative of the
People's Republic of China
to the United Nations

ANNEX

**Note from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of
China to the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam in China**

In its notes of 13 June and 31 August 1981 [S/14555 and S/14675], the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam made completely distorted statements with regard to certain issues in Sino-Vietnamese relations and the root-cause of the tension in

Indo-China and South-East Asia. The Chinese side deeply regrets such tricks of confusing right and wrong and shifting the blame on to others, a tactic frequently used by the Vietnamese authorities.

Of late, the Vietnamese authorities have continued to resort to all possible means with the deliberate aim of further worsening Sino-Vietnamese relations. Since last May, the Vietnamese troops have made a total of nearly 900 provocations and intrusions into China along the Sino-Vietnamese border. The Vietnamese authorities have fired at and bombarded Chinese territory almost daily and have repeatedly dispatched armed personnel and special agents into Chinese territory for harassment and sabotage. What is more, they have on several occasions sent troops in battalion or regiment strength to encroach upon Chinese territory under the cover of tanks and artillery fire, provoking serious armed conflicts and causing sustained tension along the border of the two countries.

Meanwhile, the Vietnamese authorities have clung to their policy of aggression and expansion in disregard of the strong condemnation by the international community and have continued to aggravate the tension in Indo-China and South-East Asia. Following the International Conference on Kampuchea, the Vietnamese authorities intensified their conspiratorial activities, in close collaboration with the Soviet Union, to divert people's attention so that they might keep their troops in Kampuchea in defiance of the United Nations General Assembly resolutions, dominate and occupy the whole of Indo-China and press on with their aggression and expansion in South-East Asia.

Facts have shown that the Vietnamese authorities are stepping up

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/484-S/14679.

their hostile anti-China policy and the policy of aggression and expansion. In indicating their readiness to resume the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations at such a moment, the Vietnamese authorities are making a sheerly hypocritical gesture aimed at deceiving public opinion both inside and outside Viet Nam and covering up their hegemonist acts. It is obvious to all that the Vietnamese authorities have not the slightest desire for the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations and the normalization of the relations between the two countries. Under such circumstances, evidently there is not the necessary basis and real possibility for resuming the negotiations between China and Viet Nam and improving their relations.

The Chinese side has repeatedly made it clear that the Chinese Government is ready to exert all its efforts to seek a negotiated settlement of the disputes and issues between China and Viet Nam,

normalize the relations between the two countries and achieve peace and stability in South-East Asia. This position of the Chinese Government remains unchanged. The Chinese side hopes that the Vietnamese authorities will give serious consideration to the fundamental interests of the two peoples and the just demand of people throughout the world, abandon their policies of external aggression and expansion and of regional hegemony. They should first withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea in compliance with the General Assembly resolutions, stop menacing and encroaching upon Thailand and put an end to their armed provocations and intrusions into the Chinese border as well as all their anti-China activities, so as to create with actual deeds the favourable conditions and atmosphere for the resumption of the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations at an early date.

DOCUMENT S/14680

Letter dated 8 September 1981 from the representative of Pakistan to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[9 September 1981]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the statement issued on 30 August 1981 by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan regarding the armed aggression by the racist régime of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola.

It is requested that this text be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Niaz A. NAIK
Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the statement

The Government of Pakistan views with deep concern the large-scale armed aggression launched against Angola by the forces of the

racist régime of South Africa and regards this development as a threat to peace and stability in the region.

Pakistan strongly denounces this wanton act of aggression committed by the Pretoria régime, which has repeatedly violated the territorial integrity of the neighbouring countries and shown its contempt for the norms of civilized behaviour. The unprovoked armed attack on Angola on the eve of Namibia Day, observed all over the world as a mark of solidarity with the oppressed people of South West Africa, demonstrates that the Pretoria régime is bent upon continuing its policy of repression by a senseless display of its military might, contrary to all canons of law and principles of international morality.

While expressing complete solidarity with the people and the Government of Angola, the people and the Government of Pakistan call on the international community to take all effective measures to ensure the immediate withdrawal of South African troops from the territory of the People's Republic of Angola.

DOCUMENT S/14681*

Letter dated 8 September 1981 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[10 September 1981]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 8 September 1981 addressed to you by Mr. Nail Atalay, representative of the Turkish Federated State of Kibris.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. COŞKUN KIRCA
Permanent Representative of Turkey
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the letter dated 8 September 1981 from Mr. Nail Atalay to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to attach herewith a letter dated 4 September 1981 addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Rauf R. Denktaş, President of the Turkish Federated State of Kibris.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

TEXT OF THE LETTER DATED 4 SEPTEMBER 1981 FROM MR. RAUF R. DENKTAŞ TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In view of the fact that the question of Cyprus has been included in the provisional agenda of the forthcoming thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, and bearing in mind the possibility of the Greek Cypriot administration sending a delegation composed wholly of Greek Cypriots to represent the Republic of Cyprus, I hereby, once again, feel compelled, in order to prevent any possible future misunderstanding, to refer to my previous letters addressed to you on the question of representation of Cyprus [S/11531 of 4 October 1974, S/11825 of 19 September 1975, A/31/261 of 11 October 1976, S/12403 of 27 September 1977, S/12905 of 24 October 1978, A/34/478 of 18 September 1979 and S/14173 of 15 September 1980] and to reiterate once more the immutable fact that the 1960 Constitution of the Republic of Cyprus contains express provisions about the participation of the Turkish and Greek Cypriot wings of the Republic in the administration of the State and in all its organs. Consequently, it is legally and constitutionally impossible for either one of the co-

*Circulated under the double symbol A/36/486-S/14681.

founder partners to represent the whole of the State without the consent of the other.

It should therefore be induced from the above that the Greek Cypriot administration's continued attempts at representing the republic as a whole at international forums are *ipso jure* null and void,

and by the same reasoning, anything said or done by such a delegation or anything that it may undertake to do, will not be binding on the Turkish Cypriot community.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

DOCUMENT S/14682

Letter dated 3 September 1981 from the representative of Bangladesh to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[10 September 1981]

I have the honour to forward herewith text of a message from His Excellency Mr. Muhammad Shamsul Huq, Foreign Minister of Bangladesh, addressed to you:

"Bangladesh along with the entire civilized world community is shocked at the naked aggression committed by the racist Pretorian régime of South Africa on Angola. The continuing acts of aggression by the same régime on Angolan territory pose a serious threat to peace and stability in that region. The Government of Bangladesh strongly urges you and the Security Council to take urgent and effective action to stop and terminate this barbarous attack on Angolan territory. We assure you our full co-operation and support in your efforts."

I should be grateful if you would have the above message circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) K. M. KAISER
Permanent Representative of Bangladesh
to the United Nations

DOCUMENTS S/14683 AND ADD.1

Letter dated 10 September 1981 from the representative of Guatemala to the President of the Security Council

DOCUMENT S/14683

[Original: Spanish]
[10 September 1981]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to address myself to you on behalf of the Republic of Guatemala as a Member of the United Nations in order to call the attention of the Security Council, over which you are so ably presiding, to Guatemala's legitimate territorial dispute with the United Kingdom over Belize, which has continued for more than a century, having recourse, in so doing, to the powers conferred upon it under the first case envisaged in Article 35, paragraph 1, of Chapter VI of the Charter of the United Nations on the Pacific Settlement of Disputes.

In 1859 Great Britain, in order to justify usurpation of the north-eastern part of the Republic of Guatemala, which was known as Belize and was legally an integral part of its territory, obliged Guatemala to sign an Agreement which, although it ostensibly related to boundaries, concealed the actual cession of territory illegally occupied by Great Britain, with no other title to it than a limited concession of usufruct for the felling of timber granted by Spain many years earlier, and extended without title of any kind as far as the river Sarstún, a cession which was accompanied by the enticement of a compensatory clause concerning the

construction of a cart track which was never implemented; as a result, the said Agreement was rendered null and void, since the condition on which Guatemala had concluded it had not been fulfilled.

In the course of many decades Guatemala submitted its claim to Great Britain to no avail whatsoever, which was why the Government of the Republic declared in 1946 that the 1859 Agreement had terminated, and under the Constitution of the Republic Belize was declared to be part of its territory.

In order to avoid its commitments under the 1959 Agreement, Great Britain in 1958 exerted its considerable influence with a view to having that part of Guatemalan territory subjected irregularly to a trustee administration, against the opposition of the representatives of Guatemala. The Committee on decolonization⁸ accordingly granted administration of the territory, which was not a colony within the proper meaning of the term under the Charter and which in no case came under a trustee administration.

In 1962, with the good offices of the United States, a round of direct negotiations was held between Guatemala and Great Britain at San Juan, Puerto Rico, culminating in a declaration in which both parties ac-

⁸ Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

knowledge that Belize was "a territory in dispute", the British delegation having comprised representatives of the local Government, including Mr. George Price.

The direct negotiations were expanded at all levels, and included Ministers for Foreign Affairs, high-level officials and technical experts, always on the basis of reasonable proposals by Guatemala to settle the territorial dispute; however, they were nearly always met by Great Britain in an unreasonable and unacceptable manner with regard to the territorial dispute, Great Britain accompanying its attitude by the intimidating deployment of land, sea and air forces in Belize, unnecessarily creating a permanent source of insecurity in the area and leading to unjustified hostility towards Guatemala among sectors of the population of Belize, who were incited by politicians interested in power for their own ends. Guatemala was, and remains, inspired by firm objectives of sincere friendship and co-operation vis-à-vis Belize, with a view to creating the conditions for a fraternal and fruitful coexistence for the well-being, peace and security of all.

Guatemala and the United Kingdom, as the sole legitimate parties to this territorial dispute relating to Belize, are convinced beyond any doubt that its continuance is likely to pose a danger to the maintenance of international peace and security, a danger magnified by the interference of other States in the area which have nothing to do with the dispute. In compliance with the provisions of Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations, they have, by agreement, intensified during the past two years their efforts to find a solution which would be just and honourable for all parties, with a determination to reach such a solution before the independence of Belize, so that independence would be granted in an orderly manner with the consent of both parties rather than unilaterally by the administering Power alone.

Since the beginning of the presidency of General Fernando Romeo Lucas García, the Republic of Guatemala has expressed and reaffirmed on various occasions a well-defined open policy for finding a civilized solution to the dispute.

The President of the Republic of Guatemala, General Fernando Romeo Lucas García, in an address delivered on 1 July 1978 on the occasion of his inauguration before the Congress of the Republic, said the following in connection with the case of Belize: "That we should behave in a civilized manner to achieve a peaceful, negotiated solution, taking into account the interests of the Belizeans and without acting behind the back of the Guatemalan people, which, in the final analysis, will be the one to ratify or rectify whatever my Government may decide in pursuit of a decorous and dignified formula for Guatemala." This statement signalled a new and positive attitude which is the basis for Guatemala's international policy, namely, the belief that disputes should be settled by peaceful means.

As part of the negotiations which have been going on since then, a meeting was held in London from 5 to 11 March 1981 between the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Guatemala and the United Kingdom, with the participation of the Prime Minister of Belize. At that meeting a fundamental document entitled "Heads of Agreement" was signed. It contains 16 general points

for the settlement of the dispute, and the parties undertook to develop them into explicit rules which would constitute an integral part of specific treaties.

At a press conference held on 16 March 1981, the President of the Republic said:

"The Government of the Republic of Guatemala considers it prudent to settle the matter of Belize, which should be viewed objectively, realistically and in the light of the circumstances currently prevailing in the world, a world which is striving for an end to colonialism, for the elimination of hotbeds of tension and for the right of peoples to decide their destiny freely. It should be pointed out that, by reaching a basic agreement through direct negotiations, Guatemala is setting an example for the international community."

On 1 July 1981, the President of the Republic of Guatemala clearly outlined the position of the Government concerning the Heads of Agreement and their consequences, depending on whether they are developed and brought to fruition in treaties that conform strictly to their letter and spirit or whether an attempt is made to diminish them, distort them or do away with them. The message reads as follows:

"During my term of office, the Government has made every effort to find a solution to the long-standing problem of the Territory of Belize.

"Provisional article 1 of the Constitution of the Republic imposes on the Executive the specific obligation to take all necessary steps to resolve the situation of Belize in accordance with our national interests.

"In accordance with this provision of the Constitution, my Government has actively pursued a process of direct negotiations with representatives of the United Kingdom, in an attempt to settle this dispute in a civilized manner, as I pledged to do in my inaugural address as President of the Republic.

"I believe that this problem must be resolved peacefully, for Central America already has quite enough areas of disturbance of the peace. The negotiations culminated in the signing of the so-called Heads of Agreement on 11 March of this year in London.

"We agreed that it was in our national interest to safeguard peace in the area, to define a frontier that we do not at present recognize and to ensure that we shall have the use and benefit of the cays of Zapotillo and Ranguana because of their strategic position overlooking Amatique Bay and our Atlantic ports. We were assured of our access to the high seas through an adequate corridor through which we Guatemalans have always passed, which we have patrolled with our navy and in which we have carried on commercial and sport fishing activities. In addition, the Heads of Agreement seek to determine the necessary elements for a fruitful and friendly relationship between Belize and Guatemala.

"In this way we demonstrated once again to the community of nations our indisputable desire for peace and our belief that international problems must be solved intelligently and calmly, without threats or polemics.

"My Government hopes that the draft treaties which would implement the Heads of Agreement

will materialize. In the meantime, Guatemala has surrendered none of its rights; all of them remain intact, and the Territory of Belize continues to form part of the territory of Guatemala, as stated in our Constitution.

"If the proposals for such draft treaties do not conform strictly to the letter and spirit of the Heads of Agreement and an attempt is now made to haggle over them or water down their contents, we are prepared to consider the negotiations ended and to reject any proposal which we believe to be contrary to our national interest or offensive to our national honour. We will not tolerate any attitude of arrogance, presumption or political immaturity. If it proves impossible to implement the Heads of Agreement, Guatemala will have lost nothing and will have won recognition for its constructive international policy aimed at preserving the peace.

"Should this be the case and should the United Kingdom grant Belize independence unilaterally, we declare outright, quite calmly, that such an act is unlawful. We declare that we will not recognize that new State and that in our eyes the lines between us will not be frontiers. What Guatemala does now and the regions through which Guatemala now passes will remain unchanged, and we will allow no one to take them from us, for in our eyes any attempt to prevent us from exercising the rights which we have always enjoyed would be an act of aggression.

"This, deputies and people of Guatemala, is our true position with regard to Belize."

The Heads of Agreement were signed in London on 11 March 1981 in a round of negotiations between Guatemala and the United Kingdom, the United Kingdom delegation consisting of representatives of the Government of Belize. The Heads of Agreement contained the 16 points on which agreement had been reached, and their signature represented a solemn and formal undertaking finally to settle the dispute by means of a treaty or treaties which would remove the obstacles to Belize's independence. The views of the people of Belize were to be sought on the issue, just as the Government of Guatemala was to seek the views of its people in accordance with Guatemala's constitutional procedures.

Once again, the United Kingdom and the representatives of Belize who had made up its delegation went back on their solemn and formal undertaking entered into in the Heads of Agreement, which had been approved unanimously and unreservedly, and did everything in their power to distort and avoid compliance with the obligation to conclude a treaty which would fully implement the Heads of Agreement. The Heads of Agreement included the following points which were to be incorporated into such a treaty: agreement on an end to the dispute and acceptance of Belize's independence by both parties, Guatemala and the United Kingdom, provided that the other agreed Heads were fulfilled, all of the 16 points being equally important and integral components of the Heads of Agreement.

Now, Great Britain is seeking to leave this dispute unsettled and, for this purpose, is basing its position on General Assembly resolution 35/20 of 1980. This resolution is nothing more than a recommendation which is subject to the prior implementation of Article 33 of the

Charter, because the dispute is a matter submitted for negotiation, i.e., a process of pacific settlement resulting in a formal undertaking accepted unreservedly by the parties. Without disregarding the authority of the General Assembly to recommend the independence of Belize, Guatemala did not accept that resolution because it interfered with the process of negotiation, in violation of the Charter.

To accept the declaration of the independence of Belize before a solution is found to the dispute, as a result of the stubborn attitude of Great Britain, would mean that a Power is being authorized to violate the obligations which it must assume under Article 33 of the Charter, which states:

"1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

"2. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means."

The negotiations between Great Britain and Guatemala have reached a stage in the process of a final settlement, through the undertaking set forth in the Heads of Agreement, which should be elevated to the status of a treaty. The refusal of Great Britain to do so means that it is evading its responsibilities, to the serious detriment and in defiance of the rights of a State Member of the United Nations, and is thus perhaps abusing its status as a great Power. It also means that the burden of the dispute will be transferred to Belize, after its independence is achieved, when in fact Great Britain could have continued to negotiate in good faith with Guatemala in accordance with its international responsibilities. It could thus have terminated the dispute and have given effect to the Heads of Agreement by elevating that document to the status of a treaty before the unilateral granting of independence. Great Britain will thus deprive Belize of the friendship and co-operation of Guatemala, which would be undoubtedly of mutual advantage for their development, and will also knowingly foster within this area a situation which is dangerous for international peace and security.

For all these reasons the Government of the Republic of Guatemala:

1. Under the powers conferred upon it by Article 35 of the Charter, brings to the attention of the Security Council the long-standing territorial dispute with the United Kingdom concerning Belize so that, in fulfilment of the basic responsibilities assigned by the Charter to the Council for the pacific settlement of disputes, it may take the decisions it considers to be pertinent, following consideration of the case and the status of the direct negotiations whose agreements have remained unfulfilled by the United Kingdom, thus creating a situation of insecurity in the area. Article 35, paragraph 1, states:

"Any Member of the United Nations may bring any dispute, or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 34, to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly."

2. In accordance with Article 34 of the Charter, the Government of Guatemala requests the Security Council to investigate the dispute between Guatemala and the United Kingdom over the Territory of Belize, the settlement of which has been agreed upon in an undertaking known as the "Heads of Agreement", entered into by the parties in London on 11 March 1981. The "Heads of Agreement" were to become a formal treaty which, when signed, will give full effect prior to the independence of Belize to the 16 points which it contains and which were approved unanimously and without reservation by Guatemala, Great Britain and the representatives of the local Government of Belize. That is the only way to prevent the continuance of the dispute from ultimately endangering the maintenance of international peace and security in the area, primarily as a result of the unlawful meddling of other States totally foreign to the dispute. Article 34 states:

"The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security."

3. In accordance with Article 38 of the Charter, the Government of Guatemala further requests the Security Council to consider whether there is a need for it to make recommendations to the parties with a view to a pacific settlement of the dispute prior to the declaration of Belize's independence.

4. It requests the Security Council formally to consider the Heads of Agreement and the commentaries of the Government of Guatemala on that document, which are annexed to this communication [see S/14683/Add.1].

5. It further requests the Security Council, in accordance with rule 3 of its provisional rules of procedure, that a meeting of the Council should be convened for the purpose of considering this request of the Government of Guatemala.

I would ask you to deal with this request in the appropriate manner.

(Signed) Eduardo CASTILLO ARRIOLA
Permanent Representative of Guatemala
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/14683/ADD.1

[Original: English/Spanish]
[11 September 1981]

The Heads of Agreement and commentaries of the Government of Guatemala on that document, mentioned as annexed in paragraph 4 of document S/14683, have been received in a limited number of copies in English and Spanish. Copies have been circulated to the members of the Security Council, and a limited number will be kept for archival purposes in the Dag Hammarskjöld Library.

DOCUMENT S/14684*

**Letter dated 8 September 1981 from the representative of Jordan
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: Arabic/English]
[14 September 1981]

Upon instructions from my Government, I wish to bring to your most urgent attention the latest Israeli occupation's deep diggings and excavations beneath the Al-Aqsa Mosque within the Al-Haram Al-Shareef holy sanctuary, the first Qibla in Islam and the third of the three holy sanctuaries. These diggings and desecrations, in deep tunnels reaching 15 metres and more below this 1300-year-old place of worship of God and a symbol of a great spiritual and historical legacy, have been a prime target of the Israeli occupation authorities' relentless and reprehensible efforts since the occupation of Arab Jerusalem in 1967 fundamentally to alter the landmarks, legacy and history of a large segment of mankind. Hundreds of millions of adherents to the Islamic faith look to Jerusalem and the monumental Al-Aqsa sanctuary as its focal point and its centre-piece. The collapse of this holy sanctuary would be nothing less than a cultural, political and spiritual genocide against this legacy and its innermost and immortal soul.

So serious are these Israeli transgressions against hundreds of millions of adherents of the Islamic faith

that they pose a real and inevitable threat to world peace and security.

The latest clandestine Israeli desecrations have reached a stage where the Al-Aqsa Mosque is presently in danger of total collapse. The religious Islamic institutions in the occupied territories have condemned these most serious underground Israeli excavations and the claims of finds announced on 25 August 1981. The Mufti of Jerusalem, Sheikh Sa'dduin Al-'Almani, has described these dangerous diggings as blatant desecration of the Al-Aqsa Mosque.

The heads of all the Islamic *Waqf* (charitable) foundations have described these persistent desecrations of the holiest Islamic site as a part of the Zionist effort to seize the holy sanctuary.

The Jordan Mission finds itself duty-bound to alert the community of nations to the fact that a destruction or collapse of the 1350-year-old Al-Aqsa Mosque would not only constitute a crime against humanity and the historic landmarks whose preservation has been entrusted to UNESCO; it would also most certainly bring in its wake a serious threat to world peace and security.

The Government of Jordan reserves the right to submit this aggression before the Security Council

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/489-S/14684.

unless the Israeli occupation authorities stop forthwith these acts of desecration before irreversible damage is perpetrated.

I request that this letter and the attached documents be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hazem NUSEIBEH
Permanent Representative of Jordan
to the United Nations

ANNEX I

Communication from Mr. Marwan Kasim, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on Israeli occupation authorities' incessant diggings and desecration beneath and around the holy sanctuary of the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock

Since the Zionist occupation of the Arab lands in 1967, the city of Jerusalem has been subjected to an horrendous Zionist plan designed to Judaize the city and to obliterate its Arab and Islamic quarters. This awesome plan has entered a new phase whereby Israeli occupation authorities have intensified their diggings in the vicinity as well as beneath the Al-Aqsa Mosque, the Dome of the Rock and the areas and open spaces contiguous to the holy sanctuary with a view to dismantling and eventually wrecking the holy structures built upon them with the avowed aim of enabling Israel to build what it calls Solomon's Temple on their ruins.

In view of the utmost gravity and seriousness of this Israeli plan and because it poses a fundamental challenge to the entire Arab world and the Islamic World, the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan finds itself duty-bound to present the following:

A. ISRAELI ATTEMPTS TO DESTROY THE AL-AQSA MOSQUE AND THE DOME OF THE ROCK

The Israeli attempts to wreck the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the holy Dome of the Rock have passed through several stages, the most important of which are as follows:

1. On 21 August 1969, the occupation authorities were involved in an attempt to burn down the Al-Aqsa Mosque. That act of arson destroyed the historic Salahuddin pulpit and sizeable parts of the Mosque. The fire caused serious cracks in a number of the Mosques' pillars which resulted, in turn, in the collapse of a portion of the ceiling. The Arab inhabitants of Jerusalem confronted this abominable act of arson without assistance from occupation authorities by transporting water buckets by hand until they succeeded in extinguishing the fire.

2. Early in 1980, an attempt was made to blow up the Al-Aqsa Mosque by explosives in a conspiracy plan for execution by Rabbi Meir Kahana. The explosives were discovered minutes before detonation at a distance of 50 metres from the Mosque.

3. Jewish religious fanatics have repeatedly attempted to conduct prayers within spacious areas of the Al-Aqsa Mosque, similar to what they had done within the Ibrahimy holy sanctuary at Hebron. The Jewish extremists, furthermore, attempted on 9 August 1981 to enter the holy sanctuary in big numbers and on several occasions and from various gates leading to Al-Aqsa holy sanctuary to conduct prayers therein. They broke the Magharbah Gate, the Iron Gate and they ascended to the Tankinazia building in which the occupation authorities are garrisoned and which overlooks the open spaces of the Mosque. But the Moslem worshippers confronted those transgressors and repelled their intrusions.

4. Many Israeli diggings were made in the vicinity, as well as under the foundations of the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the holy Dome of the Rock.

B. CHRONOLOGY OF THE MOST IMPORTANT OCCUPATION ATTEMPTS

First phase

Towards the end of 1967 and the beginning of 1968, extensive diggings were carried out on an area of 70 square meters under the southern wall of the Al-Aqsa Mosque.

Second phase

In 1969, the diggings exceeded an area of 80 square metres adjacent to the wall of the Al-Aqsa Mosque. These ongoing diggings caused a serious undermining of the foundations of the adjacent building. Subsequently, the entire Magharbah quarter was demolished.

Third phase

The diggings carried out in 1970 resulted in serious cracks in the foundations of the Ottoman Mosque (Ribat Al-Kurd), and the Jawhiriya School.

Fourth phase

Israeli diggings between 1972 and 1974 behind the wall of the Al-Aqsa Mosque and extending across the southern wall of the Mosque and under the Mihrab pulpit and beneath the Mosque of Omar.

Fifth phase

The diggings in 1975 in the middle of the eastern side of the wall near the Golden Gate, where those diggings inflicted extensive damage upon an ancient Islamic cemetery near the site.

Sixth phase

An expansion of the area of the Wailing Wall designed to destroy all the buildings in the area surrounding the Wailing Wall. An Israeli Ministerial Committee endorsed in 1977 the implementation of this plan, which includes the demolition of several Islamic historic buildings, including the Old Islamic Shari's Court, the Tankinazia School, the Khalidiya Library, a charitable Zawiya (corner) and the Abu-Midian ancient mosque.

Seventh phase

The most ominous and menacing of these continuous diggings perpetrated by the Israeli occupation authorities started when the occupation authorities declared on 27 August 1981 that they had discovered a tunnel beneath the Wailing Wall and the holy Dome of the Rock which extends between both, as well as beneath the foundations of the Al-Aqsa Mosque. The occupation authorities alleged that this tunnel had been discovered a month before the discovery was announced. But that the announcement had been withheld and kept secret after informing the two Chief Rabbis of Israel as well as the Minister of Religious Affairs and the Defence Minister.

The Israeli officials visited the area and requested that the matter remained shrouded in secrecy. However, the news reached the world media which compelled the Ministry of Education to stop the diggings and to close the tunnel in order to avoid far-reaching Islamic reactions.

However, the diggings did not in fact stop and were resumed when the Israeli Supreme Court issued a decision on 4 September which revoked the decision of the Minister of Education and permitted a resumption and completion of the diggings, which were resumed on 6 September.

C. THE ARAB INHABITANTS' RESISTANCE TO THESE ISRAELI DIGGINGS

The Government and people of Jordan have reacted to news of these Israeli transgressions with anger and consternation. This Jordanian reaction is based upon the following facts:

1. The tunnel which the occupation authorities claimed to have discovered is a purely Islamic legacy, as proved by the reports of archaeologists for over 100 years, and is located on the map which was prepared by Colonel Warren towards the end of the nineteenth century around 1880. It is part and parcel of the canals which were constructed during the past 1400 years. The tunnel which the Israelis claimed to have discovered had been closed for decades. The mere tampering and opening of this tunnel should be viewed as an aggression against the Islamic holy places and a danger to the expansive spaces and the structures of the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock built upon them. It should be stressed that the latest Israeli

diggings have resulted in serious cracks in the middle of the western wing of the Mosque.

2. The continuance of Israeli diggings beneath, as well as adjacent to the Al-Aqsa Mosque is a flagrant violation of Security Council as well as General Assembly resolutions which have called upon Israel to refrain from pursuing these acts of desecration. By continuing these acts of diggings, Israel is not only violating international law, but is also assailing the fundamental religious beliefs, principles and ethical values. Israel's dastardly acts will have far-reaching Islamic dimension and are a crime against civilization.

3. Jordan firmly believes that the Israeli conspiracy to destroy the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock is still continuing, notwithstanding the varying statements of Israeli officials concerning the existing excavations. The incontrovertible truth is that all those Israeli leaders are in agreement on the Judaization of the Holy City, the destruction of the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the exploitation of blind religious bigotry to serve the Israeli political objectives and to impose a new fait accompli.

ANNEX II

His Excellency the Ambassador
of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
to the United Nations
New York

ISRAELI EXCAVATIONS THREATEN THE AL-AQSA MOSQUE AND THE DOME OF THE ROCK AT JERUSALEM

1. Newspapers, broadcasts and reports from Jerusalem indicated that the Israeli excavations around the holy Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock were continuing and that they threaten to cause cracks and bring down both temples.

2. *The Jerusalem Post*, in its 4406th edition of 22 August 1981, reported that archaeological teams belonging to the Israeli military occupation authorities were carrying out excavations under the southern walls of the sacred shrine, allegedly aimed at discovering the tombs of the kings of Israel; a picture is enclosed.

3. The Israeli military occupation radio reported on the morning of Thursday, 27 August 1981, that the two Chief Rabbis in occupied Palestine had visited a tunnel discovered recently under the Wailing Wall—i.e., the Holy Bozak—leading to a sensitive area—i.e., the Sacred Shrine. The next morning, on 28 August, the enemy radio announced that the Islamic Organization at Jerusalem had asked the occupation authorities to allow its engineers to explore the site of the tunnel, and to undertake the necessary measures in the light of their discovery. The broadcast further said that the tunnel was no more than an old well and that it had been discovered well over a month earlier.

4. *The Jerusalem Post* reported in its edition of 28 August details of the tunnel excavations carried out a month earlier by a task force belonging to the Israeli Ministry of Religions. The report added that the excavations had begun a century ago, and that a room had been built there for a synagogue. The report further said that the excavations extended for some distance under the Sacred Shrine, and that they were meant to reach the Dome of the Rock. In view of the importance of this report, I enclose a photograph thereof.

5. The construction engineer of the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque, Essam Awaad, released a report concerning the digging of the tunnel. The report revealed that the excavations started down below the western wall of the sacred shrine in the place known as Matthara, between Selselah and Kattarin gates, and extended 25 metres east at a depth of six metres, reaching a place in front of Kaitbai fountain facing the western part of the Dome of the Rock. I enclose herewith a copy of the report.

6. These excavations, it has been noted, surround the sacred shrine and the Al-Aqsa Mosque from the south and the Dome of the Rock from the west. These excavations are an extension of their counterparts and of the incessant encroachment on Islamic cultural buildings adjacent to the western and southern walls of the sacred shrine, as well as the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock, as shown by the enclosed map.

7. Regardless of the dispute between the religious communities and the Israeli military governors on the site of the first excavations, and their allegations that they are the burial places of the ancient kings of Israel, and regardless of their claim that the tunnel they had discovered in the second place was no more than an old well, the Israeli excavations in the said area constitute a flagrant violation of the sanctity of the holy Islamic sites, and persistently threaten to bring them down, thus paving the way for their demolition and the setting up of a shrine for Judaism in their stead and in the courtyards of the sacred shrine thereof.

8. These excavations constitute a challenge to the Arab and Islamic worlds, and constitute constant violations of The Hague and Geneva Conventions as well as the resolutions of UNESCO, the Security Council and the entire United Nations, and hence deserve attention and action on all levels.

(Signed) Ruhi AL-KHATIB
Mayor of Jerusalem

ANNEX III

Reconstruction Committee of the
Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and the
Holy Dome of the Rock
Office of the Resident Engineer
Jerusalem

REPORT ON THE TUNNEL BENEATH THE GROUND OF AL-HARAM AL-SHAREEF

Introduction

Since the Israeli occupation of Jerusalem in 1967 the religious authority has started the digging of a tunnel parallel to the western wall of the Holy Mosque in an effort to uncover the lower foundations of the wall, as part of a broader scheme aimed at discovering the relics of the Temple. This led, at the time, to serious cracks in the historic Islamic buildings adjacent to the western wall of the Holy Mosque, namely the Ottoman School, the Jawhariya School and the Ribat Al-Kurd.

In spite of the opposition and the protests of local and international bodies, tunnel-digging operations continued. The latest information available to the office of its resident engineer indicates that the tunnel currently stretches between the courtyard outside the Bozak wall and a point below the *Wagf* Department and the gate of the Council.

Location of new tunnel

The tunnel, which the rabbi of the Wailing Wall claims has been discovered recently, lies beneath the area south of the Matthari and stretches to the east just below the Kaitbai fountain. It is six metres wide and 25 metres long.

The fact is untrue that the tunnel has been discovered recently. It exists actually in the map of the area drawn up by Colonel Warren late in the nineteenth century, around the year 1880. It is also untrue that the stones were removed and the tunnel discovered in the attempt to investigate the cause of water leakage. In fact the tunnel-digging, which takes a southern-northern direction parallel to the western wall, has led to the discovery of a closed Islamic door shaped as a vault in the same western wall of the "Mount Temple", at the level of the tunnel.

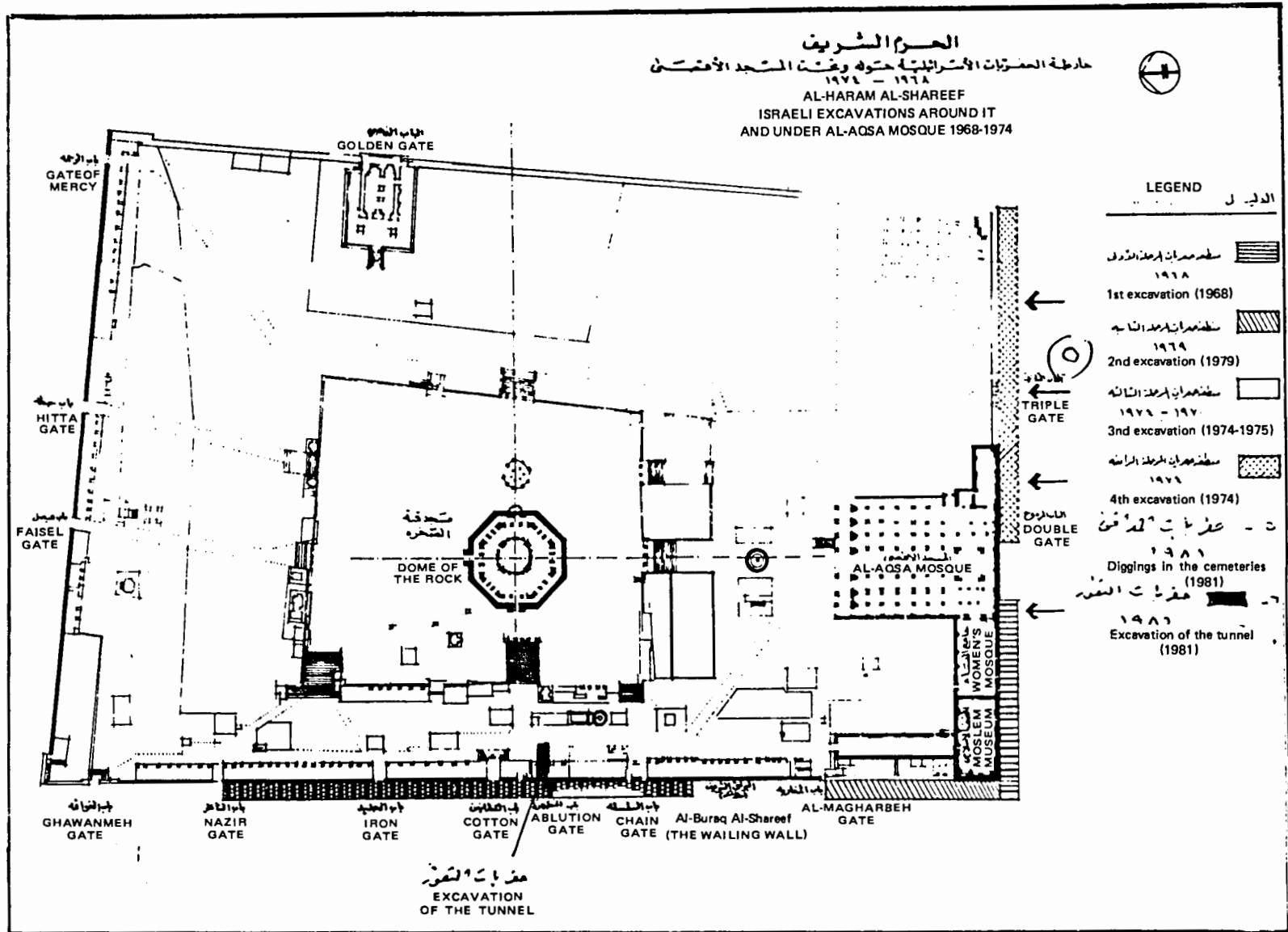
It may be true that the decision to open the door and gain access to the area under the "Mount Temple" was taken a month earlier.

This tunnel was closed in earlier times and turned into a well. There are three screws atop the well, one of which was closed 20 years ago; the second is the one on which the Kaitbai well was erected, and the third lies in the courtyard in front of the fountain.

On the morning of Saturday, 29 August 1981, the screw located in front of the fountain was unsealed, and wooden planks were discovered while the openings were blocked with reinforced concrete.

(Signed) Essam AWAAD
Resident Engineer

ANNEX IV



DOCUMENT S/14685*

Letter dated 10 September 1981 from the representative of Pakistan
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[11 September 1981]

I have the honour to bring to your attention recent incidents involving incursions into Pakistan territory from Afghanistan. Since April 1978, as many as 62 violations of Pakistan's territory and 371 violations of its airspace have taken place from Afghanistan. Many of these violations were of a grave nature, resulting in loss of life and damage to property.

Details of two recent incidents, which took place on 5 and 7 September 1981, are given below:

(a) On 5 September, two Afghan MIG-17 aircraft entered into Pakistan territory, strafed and rocketed a border post at Baluchistan, and returned again the same day to drop four bombs in the area. This attack resulted in injuries to civilians and damage to property.

(b) On 7 September, 40 Afghan soldiers, accompanying two armed personnel carriers, entered one

mile deep inside Pakistan territory. The Afghan soldiers searched the houses in Shahbaz Kili village, approximately 6,000 yards west of Chaman, Baluchistan. They only left when they became aware of the approach of Pakistani border forces.

These deliberate violations of Pakistan airspace and territory constitute grave provocations, in the face of which the Government of Pakistan has shown great restraint. If such acts continue to be repeated, there could be consequences for which the authorities in Afghanistan alone would be responsible.

I request you to circulate this letter as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Niaz A. NAIK
Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/493-S/14685.

DOCUMENT S/14687*

Letter dated 11 September 1981 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[14 September 1981]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, a copy of a joint statement, issued in Singapore on 4 September 1981, concerning a tripartite meeting between Mr. Khieu Samphan, President of the Presidium of the State and Prime Minister of Democratic Kampuchea, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of FUNCINPEC, and Mr. Son Sann, President of FLNPK.

I would be grateful if you would have this joint statement circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Joint statement dated 4 September 1981

His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, His Excel-

lency Mr. Son Sann and His Excellency Mr. Khieu Samphan met in Singapore from 2 to 4 September 1981, and agreed:

1. To express the desire to form a coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea with a view to continuing the struggle in all forms for the liberation of Cambodia from the Vietnamese aggressors;

2. To set up an *ad hoc* committee to study the principles and the forms enabling the achievement of the above coalition government and objective;

3. To express their full support for the declaration and resolution of the International Conference on Kampuchea^a and relevant United Nations General Assembly resolutions on Cambodia;

4. To appeal to all peace-loving nations of the world to render their full support to the declaration and resolution of the International Conference on Kampuchea and relevant United Nations General Assembly resolutions on Cambodia.

It is agreed that all anti-Vietnamese forces avoid any clashes among themselves.

The three parties agreed that they would refrain from bringing to the public their differences during the whole period of the agreement.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/498-S/14687.

^a A/CONF.109/5, annexes I and II.

DOCUMENT S/14690*

Letter dated 11 September 1981 from the representative of Jordan
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[15 September 1981]

Upon the request of Neturei Karta of the United States of America, I wish to bring to your urgent attention the attached communication in the name of the Orthodox Jewish community in Jerusalem in which they protest in the strongest terms the brutal acts perpetrated against their community by the Zionist police forces.

For decades, the Zionist police forces, as the attached letter indicates, have hounded, terrorized, beaten murderously and imprisoned hundreds of innocent people praying in peaceful protest against their sacrilegious State and its abominations. More importantly, the Orthodox Jewish community in Jerusalem has expressed its deepest protest and revulsion against the desecration of gravesites in consequence of the large-scale acts of excavations in this most ancient of ancient cities.

I request you to give your urgent attention to the attached complaint. I also request that the attached letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hazem NUSEIBEH
Permanent Representative of Jordan
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the letter dated 4 September 1981 from Rabbi Uri Blau
to the Secretary-General

We are writing in the name of the Orthodox Jewish Community in Jerusalem, who have never accepted nor recognized Israeli sovereignty over the Holy City. On their behalf, we humbly beg you immediately to declare United Nations sovereignty over Jerusalem. This will save us from the continuous terrorism that is being wrought upon our community by their wicked and lawless "security" forces.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/505-S/14690.

For almost two score years, the Zionist police forces have hounded, terrorized, beaten murderously and imprisoned hundreds of innocent people praying in peaceful protest against their sacrilegious State and its abominations.

But during the past weeks, these repugnant acts have specifically caused alarm. Over the millennia of Jewish history in the Holy Land, countless dead have been buried around the Holy City of Jerusalem. Individual gravesites and large cemeteries dot the hills around the Holy City. When, in the course of centuries, old gravesites and tombstones were hidden and obliterated, fresh graves were dug at the very same sites.

The dead, as the Talmud tells us (Ye vomos 63 b), suffer when their remains are disturbed. It makes no difference whether their flesh, their blood, their bones or their dust is disturbed; any disturbance of the dead is anguish for them.

The entire world respects the final resting places of all those who lie therein. Laws have been introduced in many countries, severely punishing those who would want to disturb or desecrate any cemetery.

For this reason, Jews in the Holy City have united to protest the desecration by the present régime of the graves of our forefathers.

But this atheistic régime which is in power over our Holy City respects neither the dead nor the living. In addition to the cruel beatings of men, women and children, and the imprisonment of others in squalid dungeons all across the Holy Land, they have not stooped from using United States-made tear gas against innocent people in Me'ah She'arim, for the sole reason that they do not want to live under Zionist domination. Dozens of elderly men and small children have been hospitalized.

The latest actions leave no doubt as to the intentions of the Zionist régime: to stifle the cries of the defenceless Jews who have never recognized the Zionist occupation of the Holy Land.

Therefore, we beseech you to call an emergency session to deal with the question of Jerusalem, to implement United Nations resolutions which declare Jerusalem to be a Holy City and under United Nations sovereignty, to grant all those residing in the Holy City such status that would protect them from any external forces and to appoint responsible people from among the Members States whose duty it will be to protect the rights and interests of orthodox Jews, Arabs and all other inhabitants of our Holy City.

We would appreciate it if you brought this appeal to the attention of the members of the Security Council and the General Assembly.

DOCUMENT S/14691*

Letter dated 14 September 1981 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[15 September 1981]

I have the honour to draw your attention to a number of attempts made again at the United Nations in recent weeks to inject the Arab-Israel conflict into various discussions and debates having no bearing on, or relevance to, that conflict.

The most recent examples of this type of flagrant political twisting and manipulation of specific subjects under consideration by various organs of the United Nations were the statement made in the Security Council by the Permanent Observer of the League of

Arab States at the 2299th meeting of the Council on 31 August 1981, as well as statements made by him and by the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic, Jordan, Iraq, Kuwait and Bahrain in the course of the eighth emergency special session of the General Assembly.

As is well known, Arab States and their propagandists are gripped with an obsession regarding Israel and consequently allow no opportunity to pass without injecting into it totally extraneous and irrelevant issues. In complete disregard of the subject that happens to be under consideration, they invariably seek to

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/507-S/14691.

exploit the United Nations organs and the business on their agenda for their own narrow, partisan purposes.

Behind the attempts to drag Israel's name into every possible discussion, however unrelated to the Arab-Israel conflict, is the perverse refusal of Arab States to reconcile themselves to the existence of Israel and to its right to exist. At the same time, such attempts also reflect the lack of sensitivity of Arab propagandists to other issues facing the international community.

Casting aspersions on Israel and indulging in irrational and irrelevant statements cannot, and is not intended to contribute to the settlement of any international issue, including the Arab-Israel conflict.

Such behaviour must therefore be viewed as yet another manifestation of the obsession with Israel exhibited by Arab States and propagandists over the past decades, which has brought so much misery and suffering to the peoples of the Middle East.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yehuda Z. BLUM
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/14692*

Letter dated 14 September 1981 from the representative of Kenya to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic/English/French]
[16 September 1981]

In my capacity as representative of the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, I have the honour to request you to circulate, as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, the text of the attached decision AHG/IMP.C/WS/DEC.1 (I), adopted by the Implementation Committee on Western Sahara of the OAU at its first ordinary session, held at Nairobi from 24 to 26 August 1981.

(Signed) Charles Gatere MAINA
Permanent Representative of Kenya
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Decision of the Implementation Committee on Western Sahara

The OAU Implementation Committee on Western Sahara, meeting in its first session in Nairobi from 24 to 26 August 1981 pursuant to resolution AHG/Res.103 (XVIII),

Having heard the concerned and interested parties,

Having taken into consideration the results of the consultations held by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries members of the Implementation Committee,

Taking note of the views expressed by the various delegations of the Implementation Committee,

Expressing satisfaction at the positive participation of the parties to the conflict,

Conscious of the need for all the parties concerned to co-operate for the successful implementation of resolution AHG/Res.103 (XVIII) adopted by the eighteenth ordinary session of the Assembly of OAU Heads of State and Government, held in Nairobi in June 1981, so as to attain the objectives laid down in the resolution and make the parties concerned agree on the steps to be taken in the context of that resolution.

Taking into consideration the need for the United Nations to participate in the referendum and cease-fire by virtue of resolution AHG/Res.103 (XVIII),

Decides to organize and conduct a general and free referendum in the Western Sahara, establish and maintain the cease-fire, as follows:

(a) Referendum

- I. The referendum shall be one of self-determination which will enable the people of Western Sahara to express themselves freely and democratically on the future of their Territory.

- II. The referendum shall be held in the Western Sahara (ex-Spanish Sahara), the maps of which were deposited with the United Nations.

- III. All Saharawis listed in the census conducted in 1974 by the Spanish authorities who have attained the age of 18 or above shall be eligible to vote in the referendum. In determining the Saharawi refugee population in the neighbouring countries, reference should be made to the records of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. In establishing the population of the Western Sahara, account shall be taken of the internationally recognized rate of population growth.

- IV. The voting shall be by secret ballot on the basis of one person one vote.

- V. The people of the Western Sahara shall be given the following choice:

- (a) Independence, or
- (b) Integration with Morocco.

(b) Structural requirements

- I. The referendum shall be organized and conducted by the Implementation Committee in collaboration with the United Nations.

- II. For a fair and impartial organization of the referendum, an impartial interim administration supported by civilian, military and police components shall be set up.

- III. The interim administration shall work in collaboration with existing administrative structures in the area.

- IV. The interim administration shall also be assisted by an adequate number of OAU and/or United Nations peace-keeping forces.

(c) Cease-fire

- I. The Implementation Committee urges the parties in conflict to agree on a cease-fire through negotiations under the auspices of the Implementation Committee.

- II. All the parties concerned shall undertake to respect the cease-fire and maintain it after the proclamation of the date fixed by the Implementation Committee.

- III. For the fair conduct of the referendum and the strict observance of the cease-fire, troops of the parties to the conflict should be effectively confined to their bases in conformity with the recommendations of the fourth session of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Heads of State on Western Sahara, held at Freetown, Sierra Leone, from 9 to 12 September 1980.

- IV. The peace-keeping forces shall be stationed in the area so as to guarantee the cease-fire.

(d) Financing of the implementation of the decision

The OAU current Chairman shall consult the United Nations in

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/512-S/14692.

order to determine the United Nations involvement in the implementation of this decision, including its financing.

(e) *General principles*

- I. All the parties undertake to respect the results of the referendum.

- II. Neighbouring countries undertake to respect the results of the referendum and to abstain from interfering in the internal affairs of other countries.

- III. The Implementation Committee shall announce the results of the referendum.

DOCUMENT S/14693

' Letter dated 16 September 1981 from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council

*[Original: English]
[16 September 1981]*

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that in another wanton act of aggression aimed at destabilizing the security and tranquillity of the Sudanese people, the occupying Libyan armed forces in Chad have once again committed a series of hostile acts of aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan.

In gross violation of the principles of respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States, the Libyan forces have escalated their acts of aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Sudan as follows:

1. On 10 September 1981, a Libyan military plane violated Sudanese airspace and bombed a number of Sudanese villages in the vicinity of Eltina area in western Sudan. No casualties were reported.

2. On 15 September, at 0600 hours and 0930 hours a number of Libyan planes based in Chad have twice bombarded Kulbus area in western Sudan. Four persons, including two children, were seriously injured in the souk (market-place).

3. On the same day, 15 September, at 1100 hours, two Libyan aircraft overflew the Sudanese city of El Geneina in another provocative act.

The Democratic Republic of the Sudan strongly condemns these repeated acts of aggression by Libya against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Sudan in flagrant violation of the principles and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

The Democratic Republic of the Sudan would like to draw the attention of the Security Council to the dangerous situation arising from the repeated Libyan acts of aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Sudan which would undoubtedly lead to the destabilization of the region and threaten international peace and security. The Democratic Republic of the Sudan trusts that the Council will closely follow the situation and take all necessary and appropriate measures to ensure that such Libyan acts of aggression would immediately stop and not be repeated.

My Government reserves the right to seize the Security Council of the above-mentioned situation and requests that this letter be circulated as a document of the Council.

*(Signed) Abdel-Rahman ABDALLA
Permanent Representative of the Sudan
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/14694

Letter dated 17 September 1981 from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General

*[Original: Spanish]
[17 September 1981]*

I have the honour to reproduce below the text of a note of protest against the United Kingdom dated 16 September 1981 and delivered yesterday to the Embassy of Switzerland, which is handling that country's affairs in Guatemala. The note reads as follows:

"The Ministry of External Relations presents its compliments to the Honourable Embassy of Switzerland, as the Embassy handling the affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and wishes to inform it that on Thursday, 10 September 1981, at 2 p.m., a British reconnaissance aircraft entered Guatemalan airspace without proper authorization, flying over several departmental capitals as well as over the national capital, at an altitude of 35,000 feet.

"This unusual act constitutes a flagrant violation of the most elementary rules of international law and

an abuse of territorial inviolability. Moreover, it demonstrates the aggressive attitude of the British Government in provoking a peaceful nation so insolently.

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs requests the Honourable Embassy of Switzerland to convey to the Government of the United Kingdom the most energetic protest of the Government of Guatemala against this act."

Please arrange for this communication to be circulated as a Security Council document, with reference to Guatemala's request drawing the Council's attention to the dispute with the United Kingdom concerning the Territory of Belize.

*(Signed) Eduardo CASTILLO ARRIOLA
Permanent Representative of Guatemala
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/14695*

Letter dated 17 September 1981 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[18 September 1981]

I should like to convey to you the deep concern caused by Israel's actions in Jerusalem, where excavations are continuing in a tunnel located underneath Al-Haram Al-Shareef (the holy mosque), despite the assertion by a spokesman for the Israeli Minister for Religious Affairs that the digging had been halted. The work being done in this tunnel is endangering adjacent Islamic buildings and the continuation of this excavation work can only fan tension in the Holy City.

There have apparently already been some skirmishes between Arabs and Jews about the excavations and it may be expected that tension will mount unless work in the tunnel is halted immediately. The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People is of the firm opinion that urgent action must be taken to make Israel clearly understand the dangers of continuing the work without taking the Arabs' religious feelings into account.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be issued as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Massamba SARRÉ
Chairman of the Committee on the
Exercise of the Inalienable Rights
of the Palestinian People

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/519-S/14695.

DOCUMENT S/14696*

Letter dated 17 September 1981 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[18 September 1981]

I wish to draw your urgent attention to yet another atrocity perpetrated by the PLO, this time against Christian pilgrims at Jerusalem.

On 12 September 1981, shortly before 1900 hours, a group of 47 Italian pilgrims was returning from mass in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. A hand grenade was hurled at the group as its members were walking through the narrow streets in the Christian quarter of the Walled City near New Gate.

As a result of the ensuing explosion, a 70-year-old Italian pilgrim from Turin was killed and another subsequently died in hospital. Twenty-seven other persons were wounded, among them three local residents. Several of those injured are in critical condition.

This atrocity closely follows the dastardly PLO attack of 29 August against Jewish worshippers at a Vienna synagogue which claimed the lives of 2 persons and caused injuries to 17 others (see my letters of 31

August to you⁹ and to the President of the Security Council [S/14670].

PLO brutalities of this kind—aimed at civilians irrespective of nationality or creed—serve as further reminders, if such are still needed, of the true nature and objectives of the terrorist organization in question. It is a group of international criminals bent on the indiscriminate murder of civilians while at the same time masquerading under the guise of a "national liberation movement". This masquerading is of course facilitated by the fact that at the United Nations the terrorist PLO has been granted irregular rights in clear violation of the Charter and of the rules of procedure of the various organs.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yehuda Z. BLUM
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/520-S/14696.

⁹ A/36/468.

Letter dated 15 September 1981 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[18 September 1981]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a cable addressed to you from Mr. Abdulati Al-Obeidi, Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison concerning the issue over the continental shelf with the Republic of Malta.

I would be grateful if the afore-mentioned cable would be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Awad S. BURWIN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
to the United Nations

TELEGRAM FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE PEOPLE'S
COMMITTEE OF THE PEOPLE'S BUREAU OF FOREIGN
LIAISON ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SE-
CURITY COUNCIL

On 30 May 1976 an agreement was concluded between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Republic of Malta to submit to the International Court of Justice the dispute concerning "what principles and rules of international law are applicable to the delimitation of the area of the continental shelf which appertains to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the area of the continental shelf which appertains to the Republic of Malta and how in practice such principles and rules can be applied by the two parties in this particular case in order that they may without difficulty delimit such areas by an agreement".

The Basic People's Congresses ratified the afore-mentioned special agreement, and on 4 January 1981 the General People's Congress formulated the text of the ratification resolution as contained in the Congresses' resolution, including the Congresses' view that "drilling in the disputed area will cease pending the decision of the International Court of Justice".

The Republic of Malta claims that it ratified the afore-mentioned special agreement. Following the resolutions of the People's Congresses, on 21 March 1981 the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison prepared the instruments of ratification, which were signed by the Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison in accordance with the usual forms of instruments of ratification issued by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has declared at every forum and level its desire to conclude the exchange of instruments of ratification of the agreement in either Malta or the Jamahiriya. The United Nations was then duly informed through the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. The Government of the Republic of Malta was also informed, in spite of the obstacles persistently created by the Maltese Government to hamper the procedures of exchanging the instruments of ratification by calling for the amendment of the instrument issued by the Libyan

Arab Jamahiriya and by making it conditional that the exchange of instruments of ratification and informing the Registrar of the Court of the special agreement should take place simultaneously. This is a legally unacceptable condition. Despite the spurious clamour consistently made by the Government of the Republic of Malta, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya continued its course, which runs in accordance with the provisions of international law. This is evidenced in the Jamahiriya's acceptance to conclude the exchange of instruments of ratification as they are by both parties. In fulfilment of this goal, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya sent on 23 March 1981, a delegation to Valletta, Malta, with the aim of exchanging the instruments of ratification with the Government of the Republic of Malta. However, the Maltese delegation refused to exchange the instruments of ratification on the pretext that Libyan Arab instruments of ratification contained a reference to the resolutions of the People's Congresses.

On 24 July 1981 a delegation from the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison left for Valletta, Malta, with the intention of exchanging the instruments of ratification with a delegation from the Republic of Malta, but the Government of Malta refused to conclude the exchange of the instruments of ratification for the same afore-mentioned pretext. From the above review the following becomes clear:

1. The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has ratified the special treaty signed with the Republic of Malta on 4 January 1981, which is the date on which the General People's Congress formulated the resolutions to be adopted by the Basic People's Congresses in conformity with those resolutions already in force in the Jamahiriya and in accordance with the applicable constitutional procedures in the Jamahiriya.

2. In preparing the ratification instrument, the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has made a reference to the resolutions adopted by the Basic People's Congresses which constitute the legal base for this instrument.

3. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has used all possible means and done its utmost in order to bring about the exchange of the ratification instruments. To this end, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya sent two delegations to Malta, one on 23 March and the other on 24 July 1981, but the Maltese Government refused to conclude the procedure.

4. The Government of the Republic of Malta hinders the conclusion of exchanging the instruments of ratification by referring to the resolutions of the Basic People's Congresses and by demanding that the instrument of ratification of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya be amended in a manner dictated by the Government of Malta, without taking into consideration the constitutional procedures in the Jamahiriya and by demanding further that the Registrar of the International Court of Justice be notified at the very same time the instruments of ratification are exchanged, a matter

which the special agreement stipulates be implemented after it enters into force.

5. The Government of Malta consistently turned the issue of exchanging the instruments of ratification into political wrangling dictated by internal and external circumstances that are extraneous to the procedures of exchanging the instruments of ratification.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, while stating all these facts, stresses at the same time its willingness to proceed with the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the special agreement in

their present formula and within the framework of this proceeding itself, whether at Tripoli or Valletta. The Maltese Government is solely responsible for the consequences of its prevaricating attitude and for making any conditions that would delay the exchange of instruments of ratification.

(Signed) Abdulati AL-OBEIDI
Secretary of the People's Committee
of the People's Bureau
for Foreign Liaison of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

DOCUMENT S/14698*

Letter dated 17 September 1981 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French]
[18 September 1981]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report of the delegation of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, which went to Lebanon from 24 to 26 August 1981 at the invitation of Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this report to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Massamba SARRÉ
Chairman of the Committee on the
Exercise of the Inalienable Rights
of the Palestinian People

ANNEX

Report of the delegation of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People on its visit to Lebanon from 24 to 26 August 1981

1. In response to the invitation of Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, a delegation of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People visited Lebanon from 24 to 26 August 1981 to see at first hand the extent of the damage done by the Israeli attacks in the month of July 1981.

2. The delegation was composed of Mr. Massamba Sarré, Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations and Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Niaz Naik, Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations, Mr. Coşkun Kirca, Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations, and Mr. Vladimir Kravets, Permanent Representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the United Nations. Mr. Yogaraj Yogasundram, Chief of the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights, accompanied the delegation.

3. During its stay in Lebanon, the delegation was received by Mr. Salim El-Wazzan, Prime Minister of Lebanon, Mr. Yasser Arafat and Mr. Farouk Qaddoumi, head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

4. The delegation also paid a courtesy call on Mr. Iqbal Akhund, United Nations Co-ordinator of Assistance for Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon.

5. The delegation visited southern Lebanon and saw the damage caused at Saida (Sidon), Nabatiyeh and Sour (Tyre). It also visited

Camp Rashidiyeh and a Palestinian military camp in its vicinity. On its return to Beirut it visited the Fakhani sector, where a complete apartment block had been demolished during the Israeli raid.

6. On its visit to southern Lebanon, the delegation was shown the extensive damage done by aerial bombing and offshore bombardment to the Zahrani oil refinery, on the outskirts of Saida. A bridge on the main Beirut-Tyre highway located alongside the refinery had been demolished in the attack but had been rebuilt at the time of the visit, permitting traffic to proceed. The refinery had been partially destroyed, the main damage being done by bombardment from naval offshore vessels. It was reported that there had been heavy loss of life and considerable damage to vehicular traffic as a result of the attack.

7. In Nabatiyeh the delegation met the area military commander of the Palestine Liberation Organization and was escorted to some areas which had been damaged by the Israeli attack. This area was reported to be under constant bombardment since 1978. The delegation was shown an orphanage which had been partially destroyed in 1978 and attacked again last month. A visit was also paid to a refugee camp which had been abandoned owing to constant attacks by the Israeli forces over the last few years.

8. The main bridge over the Litani River on the main Beirut-Tyre road had been destroyed and reconstruction was in progress necessitating a detour. It was pointed out that the destruction of this bridge only inconvenienced the civilian population as military movements were in no way hampered by its destruction. Two minor bridges further up this river continued to handle vehicular traffic, though these are also subject to repeated attacks and have constantly to be rebuilt.

9. In Sour (Tyre), the delegation was accompanied by the area military commander to various locations damaged in the recent attacks. It was noted that not even antiquities dating back to early Roman times had been spared in this attack.

10. A visit to Camp Rashidiyeh, situated at Sour, offered the delegation an opportunity to see the living conditions of the Palestinian refugees in the camp and the extent of the damage done by the Israeli attacks. The delegation was informed that this camp was subject to constant attacks by the Israeli air force. The delegation visited the site of a school that had been razed to the ground in the course of these continuous attacks. Damage done in the recent attacks was extensive, some 400 houses being completely or partially destroyed.

11. The delegation noted the high morale of the inhabitants of the camp and the speed and determination with which the damage was being repaired. This was indeed a point noted in all areas visited.

12. The bombing and rocket attacks on the Fakhani sector in the heart of Beirut had resulted in the complete destruction of several high-rise apartment buildings with considerable loss of life. The extent of property damage in this sector alone was estimated at several million Lebanese pounds.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/521-S/14698.

13. All damage caused by the attack in July was, as far as could be seen, entirely confined to civilian targets and appeared to be aimed at terrorizing the civilian population and destroying its morale.

14. Suggestions were made, in the course of the visit, that the Israeli attack in July had as its chief aim the creation of antipathy amongst the Lebanese against the Palestinians through the disruption of the economy of southern Lebanon and through the terrorization of civilians both in the south of Lebanon and in Beirut. If this was indeed the aim, little heed appears to have been paid to the high cost in civilian casualties that was bound to result in the means used to achieve such an objective. In the absence of any other obvious reason for the attacks, and judging particularly from the choice of targets, the delegation is inclined to agree with the suggestions referred to above.

15. Reference has been made already to the speed with which the damage done by these raids was being repaired. The delegation wishes to stress that it was deeply impressed by the high morale of the civilian population it encountered during all its visits and the resilience displayed by it in repeatedly repairing, in some cases overnight, the damage done by continuous Israeli attacks.

16. In its meeting with Chairman Arafat and Mr. Farouk Qaddoumi, as well as with other Palestinian leaders, the delegation was constantly reminded that the Palestinian people were determined to attain their legitimate rights in Palestine.

17. Chairman Arafat, in his meeting with the delegation, analysed Israeli aims as follows: the savage attacks were intended to divide the people against the Palestinians, to eliminate the Palestinian leadership and to ruin the economy of Lebanon, particularly the south of Lebanon, by cutting communications. He expressed his conviction that the aggression would be repeated and that, in fact, Israel was in the process of massing troops for a fresh attack. He felt

that Israel was able to pursue this aggressive policy because of the military, economic and political assistance it received from some States, particularly the United States of America.

18. Both Chairman Arafat and Mr. Qaddoumi expressed confidence in the Palestinians' ability to withstand any attack that Israel could mount and also that the strong resistance which the Palestinians had been able to put up against the last Israeli attack had resulted, for the first time, in a major setback for Israel who could no longer claim that "there is no Palestine Liberation Organization".

19. However, while the Palestine Liberation Organization was prepared to use all means at its disposal, including armed force, in order to obtain the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, it had the fullest confidence in the United Nations and wished to achieve its objectives within its framework. This had been proved by its co-operation with United Nations bodies and in the maintenance of the cease-fire. Both Chairman Arafat and Mr. Qaddoumi expressed appreciation for the work of the Committee and stressed the need for its assistance in finding a peaceful solution within the United Nations' framework.

20. The delegation recommends that the Committee should take steps to have the report of the delegation circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council as well as to include it as an annex to the Committee's report to the General Assembly.

21. The delegation wishes to place on record its appreciation to the Government of Lebanon for having agreed to the visit of the delegation to Lebanon and particularly to Mr. Salim El-Wazzan, for receiving the delegation. The delegation wishes also to express its gratitude and appreciation to the Palestine Liberation Organization for the generous hospitality it extended to the delegation and for the excellent arrangements made during the delegation's visit.

DOCUMENT S/14699

Letter dated 18 September 1981 from the representative of Guatemala to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[18 September 1981]

On 16 September 1981, I had the honour to appear at your request and that of the Secretary-General, Mr. Kurt Waldheim, to receive information on the result of the consultations held the previous day among the members of the Security Council concerning the request which I submitted on 10 September [S/14683], on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Guatemala, with the purpose of drawing to the Council's attention, formally on the basis of the categorical provisions of the Charter of the United Nations (paragraph 1 of Article 35 and Articles 34 and 38), the territorial dispute over Belize submitted for direct negotiation between the United Kingdom and Guatemala. On that occasion, I promised you to convey the reaction of my Government to the singular informal decision of the Council, in clear disregard of the unavoidable obligations imposed on it by the Charter in Chapter VI.

My Government believes that it is the categorical duty of the Security Council in the case brought by Guatemala to meet in public session to consider a dispute which, if it continues, may endanger international peace and security in our area, aggravating an already explosive situation existing in Central America, instead of meeting informally for consultations which have clearly only served some States' political interests and which are harmful to the rights of a sovereign State that has no intercourse with those centres of political interest, well known for their sectarian conduct, which are doing so much harm to the United Nations.

The above-mentioned decisions, marred by obvious partiality, have prevented you, as President of the Council, from fulfilling your obligation under rule 3 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council to call a meeting to consider this case. The rule states, without any restriction: "The President shall call a meeting of the Security Council if a dispute or situation is brought to the attention of the Security Council under Article 35."

It is even more regrettable that the Security Council, in order to evade its ineluctable responsibilities to ensure and promote the peaceful settlement of disputes and to further the maintenance of international peace and security, instead of considering a clear, transparent and rational question submitted by my country and promoting the solution of a territorial dispute which, if it continues, may endanger international peace and security, should have become involved in legal judgments concerning another, different question, not raised by my Government—the question of the independence of Belize and its admission to membership in the United Nations.

In view of the absence of prompt and effective action by the Security Council, which the Charter specifies as its primary responsibility in the pacific settlement of disputes and the maintenance of international peace, the Government of the Republic of Guatemala states:

1. That it declines all responsibility for the negative and partial action of the Security Council in re-

sponse to the formal request which it submitted on 10 September 1981;

2. That the Security Council, by rejecting and not giving legal effect to the complaint submitted by the Republic of Guatemala, is trying unsuccessfully to confirm the unfair, illegitimate and unilateral behaviour by the United Kingdom, thus pandering to the irresistible designs of a great Power which is attempting, under the guise of the self-determination of peoples and taking advantage of the decolonization processes, to evade its serious historical responsibilities;

3. Consequently, the Government of Guatemala has no alternative but to declare categorically that it does not recognize the unilateral independence of Belize or its existence as a sovereign State, because it is located in a territory which belongs to Guatemala and is an integral part of its national territory;

4. Because of the irregular behaviour of the Security

Council, the Republic of Guatemala has no alternative but to express at this stage its opposition to the admission of Belize to the United Nations, since this is a matter which affects its interests;

5. In view of the foregoing, the Republic of Guatemala expresses its wish to be heard and invited to participate in any discussion in the Council concerning the admission of Belize to membership in the United Nations. It does so in accordance with rules 37 and 38 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.

Please inform the members of the Security Council of this communication and arrange for it to be circulated as a document of that body.

(Signed) Eduardo CASTILLO ARRIOLA
Permanent Representative of Guatemala
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/14702

Letter dated 21 September 1981 from the representative of Chad to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[21 September 1981]

On instructions from my Government, and with reference to the letter dated 16 September 1981 [S/14693] addressed to you by the representative of the Sudan, which made statements specifically concerning my country, I have the honour to inform you that the allegations contained in that letter are baseless and are aimed primarily at covering up the repeated destabilization operations launched against Chad by the Sudanese Government.

For the past few months, military incursions have been disturbing the peace in eastern Chad. These military incursions come from the Sudan, where the perpetrators receive formal assistance and protection from the Sudanese Government, in flagrant violation of the Charters of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and, in particular, of the most recent OAU resolution on Chad, which called upon neighbouring countries not to accommodate movements opposing the Transitional National Union Government of Chad (GUNT). Since 5 September 1981, the above-mentioned incursions have been transformed into open aggression against the Chad security forces.

Accordingly, in a recent letter, Mr. Goukouni Wed-

deye, President of GUNT, requested Mr. Daniel Arap Moi, President of the Republic of Kenya, the current Chairman of OAU, to use his influence with the Sudanese Government with a view to its ending this armed aggression, failing which GUNT will be compelled to take all necessary steps to defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Chad.

Chad refuses, as it always has, to serve as a base for attacks on other countries. Moreover, the main concern of GUNT is to consolidate the peace and stability which has been gained at such great cost. This inevitably requires peaceful coexistence with neighbouring countries. The bellicose behaviour of the Sudanese Government, already brought to your attention in my letter of 22 April 1981 [S/14455], frustrates the realization of any such hope. The Government of Chad therefore asks you to keep the situation under review and reserves the right to bring the matter before the Security Council. It requests you to issue this letter as a Council document.

(Signed) Ngaré KESSELY
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Chad
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/14703

Report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application of Belize for membership in the United Nations

[Original: Chinese/English/French/Russian/Spanish]
[23 September 1981]

1. At the 2301st meeting on 23 September 1981, the Security Council had before it the application of Belize¹⁰ for admission to membership in the United Na-

tions. In accordance with rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure and in the absence of a proposal to the contrary, the President of the Council referred the application to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report.

2. At its 68th meeting, held on the same day, the

¹⁰ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 20, document A/36/533-S/14701.

Committee considered the application of Belize and unanimously decided to recommend to the Security Council that it should be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

3. The Committee further decided to recommend to the Security Council that it should have recourse to the provisions of the last paragraph of rule 60 of the provisional rules of procedure.

4. Accordingly, the Committee recommends to the

Security Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"The Security Council,

"Having examined the application of Belize¹⁰ for admission to the United Nations.

"Recommends to the General Assembly that Belize should be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

DOCUMENT S/14705

Letter dated 22 September 1981 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[23 September 1981]

I have the honour, with reference to the letter dated 17 September 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Guatemala [S/14694], to inform you that the Embassy of Switzerland, in its capacity as the protecting Power, has replied on behalf of the British Government to the Guatemalan Ministry of External Relations note of 16 September, the text of which was set out in the letter under reference. The reply included the following paragraph:

"Her Britannic Majesty's Government assure the Guatemalan authorities that the incursion into Guatemalan airspace by a British aircraft referred to in their note did not take place. Her Majesty's Government must therefore reject as without foundation the Guatemalan protest. British forces in Belize are under the strictest instructions to avoid any risk of such incursions and Her Majesty's Government reaffirm their desire to maintain harmony and reduce tensions in the area."

I should be grateful if this letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. D. PARSONS
Permanent Representative of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/14706*

Note verbale dated 23 September 1981 from the Mission of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[24 September 1981]

The Permanent Mission of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to inform him of the following.

Pakistani charges refuted by Afghan authorities.

It has been the persistent policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to maintain and develop friendly relations with all countries, in particular with its neighbours, based on the principles of respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs and good neighbourliness. Since the victory of the April 1978 revolution, and especially after its new phase, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has been persuading its two neighbours to conduct negotiations on these problems.

On the basis of this policy, proposals were put forward on 15 May 1980 [S/13951], aimed at a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan and normalization and improvement of bilateral relations between Afghanistan and Iran, and Afghanistan and Pakistan. On 24 August a new set of realistic and constructive peaceful proposals was set forth which took into account the developments that have taken place since May 1980. Putting forward these proposals, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan hoped that our neighbours would find it possible to respond favourably to the repeated calls by the Afghan Government for negotiations.

When things seemed to be moving and a breakthrough was logically foreseen, the Pakistani authorities regrettably released slanderous allegations on the so-called "border violations" by the Afghan armed forces.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/552-S/14706.

The Pakistani accusations that the Afghan planes allegedly violated the airspace and shelled a Pakistani border post and that Afghan soldiers had entered a Pakistani village for a search for weapons have already been emphatically and categorically refuted by the Afghan Defence Ministry and by a statement of the Bakhtar news agency.

It was emphasized that such anti-Afghan allegations, deluding the minds of Pakistani people and misguiding international public opinion, are particularly regrettable at a time when the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has launched a new peaceful initiative aimed, *inter alia*, at the normaliza-

tion of relations with Pakistan by means of direct negotiations between the Governments of the two countries.

It is evident that the realization of the latest Afghan proposals would be beneficial for peace and stability in the region and indeed in the world at large. The attempts of the Pakistani authorities to disrupt this process by various propaganda tricks are deplorable.

The Permanent Mission of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has further the honour to request to have this note circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

DOCUMENT S/14707

Letter dated 24 September 1981 from the representative of Malta to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[24 September 1981]

I refer to the letter of 15 September 1981 addressed to you by the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, conveying the text of a cable from Mr. Abdulati Al-Obeidi, Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison [S/14697].

The Security Council will recall that the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had given a solemn promise to the Secretary-General that it would, by not later than mid-December 1980, have not only ratified but also referred to the International Court of Justice the special agreement it had signed with Malta four and a half years earlier, submitting its continental-shelf dispute with Malta to the Court.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya did not honour this promise and it was only in January 1981 that the Libyan Government submitted that agreement for ratification by the General People's Congress. It is not surprising therefore that the Government of Malta had then insisted that the exchange of the instruments of ratification should be followed without any delay by the joint letter to the Registrar referring the agreement to the International Court.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had taken nearly five years to ratify the agreement, and they only did so after Malta brought the dispute to the attention of the Security Council. Going by past performance, one could not but surmise that Libya would purposely have taken a further five years to sign the joint letter to the Registrar of the Court.

The Government of Malta has been proved abundantly right also by subsequent events. It is now almost a year since the date—mid-December 1980—on which, according to the solemn promise given by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the dispute with Malta should have been before the International Court of Justice.

All that has happened since is a series of moves by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to prevent the dispute from coming before the Court and being settled by it.

The latest version given by Mr. Al-Obeidi in his telegram is that the text of the ratification resolution includes the Congresses' view that "drilling in the disputed area will cease pending the decision of the International Court of Justice".

If this is a view of the Libyan Congresses, then it has no place in the instrument of ratification; much less can it claim a place in the instrument of ratification if it is a condition or something more than a mere expression of opinion. Consequently, an instrument of ratification containing, or implying, these words is legally unacceptable.

It is not true—as Mr. Al-Obeidi alleges—that the draft instrument of ratification presented by Libya is "in accordance with the usual forms of instruments of ratification issued by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya". In the only other instrument which ratified the only other special agreement signed by Libya—namely that with Tunisia—the instrument of ratification does not contain any of the words objected to by the Government of Malta. Indeed, an instrument identical with that prepared and exchanged by Libya with Tunisia has always been and still is acceptable to the Maltese Government.

The Maltese Government ratified the 1976 agreement five days after it had been signed in May of that year; it did so without any conditions and in the expectation that Libya would act equally honourably. The least the Republic of Malta can now expect—after five and a half years of waiting—is that the Security Council will call upon Libya to desist from any further threat of violence against Malta, and to proceed to a very early exchange of instruments of ratification, and to an early reference to the International Court of Justice of the agreement signed with Malta in 1976.

I should be grateful if this letter would be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) V. J. GAUCI
Permanent Representative of Malta
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/14708*

Letter dated 24 September 1981 from the representative of Israel
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[25 September 1981]

I have the honour to refer to the letter of 8 September 1981 to you from the Permanent Representative of Jordan [S/14684], which can only be regarded as yet another attempt to fan the flames of religious incitement for the purpose of political warfare against my country.

With respect to the groundless and spurious allegations contained in that letter, the actual facts are as follows:

1. The access leading in Jerusalem from the Western Wall to the Temple Mount is an ancient passage which, during the Ottoman period, was blocked and used as a water cistern. This passage is described in the report of a British archaeologist, Sir C. Warren, who surveyed the area 114 years ago.

2. Seepage of water from the cistern through the masonry of the Western Wall led the Israel authorities for religious affairs responsible for the site to open the Ottoman blockage to pump out the water and to begin cleaning the passage. The access has since been re-

blocked and restored to the *status quo ante* and there are no further plans to reopen it.

3. The entire work was done with the full cooperation of the Muslim *waqf* authorities, who subsequently constructed a second thick wall in the passage itself underneath the Temple Mount.

It is thus obvious that the allegations made by the Permanent Representative of Jordan are once again at variance with the true facts. Hence his letter will no doubt be seen and treated for what it is—yet another extraordinary example of how little compunction that representative has about injecting religious hatred into the Arab-Israel conflict and about abusing religious sentiment for his own partisan purposes. In doing so, he displays a reckless disregard not only of the facts but also of the possible consequences of his ill-considered statements.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yehuda Z. BLUM
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/36/555-S/14708.

DOCUMENT S/14710

Letter dated 25 September 1981 from the Minister of External Relations of Nicaragua
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[26 September 1981]

I have the honour to bring to your attention, and to that of the honourable Council over which you preside, a situation which concerns one of the fundamental objectives of this lofty body, namely, the preservation of peace, security and the territorial integrity of States.

At this very moment, when we can affirm, without exaggeration, that the eyes of the world are fixed on the upheaval in Central America and when many countries, including Nicaragua, have given, with absolute respect for the principle of the self-determination of peoples, clear indications of their will to make every possible effort to achieve stability in the region on the basis of a just political solution which ensures true and lasting peace, at this very moment the Government of the United States is initiating the "Ocean Venture 81" manoeuvre in the Caribbean Basin.

Furthermore, the Government of the United States has announced that, in the next few days, military exercises will be held under the name of "Halcon Vista" in areas very close to Nicaraguan territory; these include air, naval and land manoeuvres conducted jointly with Honduras from 7 to 9 October.

In addition to being very disruptive to the search for

peaceful solutions, to which several countries having a high sense of moral responsibility are committed, such manoeuvres are a cause of very serious concern for the people and Government of Nicaragua.

Our country has been the victim of threats and of military intervention and aggression by Governments of the United States ever since the beginning of our existence as an independent nation; the initial result was the national war, in which all Central American countries united to expel the United States invaders from Nicaragua in 1856. Later, there was the political intervention with United States naval support in 1909, which resulted in the puppet Governments which were imposed and supported only by the bayonets of the United States marines. That situation provoked the nationalist revolt of Benjamín Zeledón, who was assassinated by occupation troops in 1912.

The prolonged political and military occupation of Nicaragua produced a series of national liberation efforts. These culminated in the nationalist war, headed by General Augusto C. Sandino, which lasted from 1927 to 1933 and which touched the world's conscience. During those years, the recently invented nose-dive aircraft from the United States attacked our cities, and thousands of United States marines pursued

and murdered our patriots. The marines worked together with the genocidal and ill-named national guard, which has been set up in Nicaragua by the same occupation force to replace—this is a known fact—the United States soldiers who were obliged to leave the country in 1933. That puppet army enabled the United States to continue to subjugate our people who were committed to peace, independence and freedom, and to perpetuate its political and military domination of our country until 19 July 1979.

On that glorious day, our entire people, led by the Sandinista Front of National Liberation, succeeded in ending the nightmare of 70 years of United States domination with all the forms of intervention and repression described above.

Now, the new Nicaragua, freed at last through the sacrifice of thousands of its best sons and the firm determination of its people to live free or die in their sacred commitment to defend and consolidate their freedom, is still threatened by former members of Somoza's guard and by foreign sympathizers of the toppled genocidal régime, who are preparing to invade Nicaragua, as has been publicly announced from training camps in Honduras, Guatemala and the United States itself, facts which have been widely broadcast by the world media, including the United States media.

It is easily understandable therefore that, in this context, the air, naval and land manoeuvres mentioned earlier, in addition to being a disruptive factor that is

undermining all the efforts directed towards ensuring peace in the Central American isthmus, represent a special threat to the Nicaraguan people who have historically suffered such aggression from the United States. It is also understandable that such events oblige our entire people and my Government to adopt a state of general alert and to step up our efforts to defend and strengthen the recently acquired freedom of our nation. These are measures which events obliged us to take, despite the fact that they obviously divert us from the great task of national reconstruction necessitated by a half a century of misgovernment, by the systematic destruction of our productive infrastructure and by economic pillage, which has also left us heirs to an external debt the servicing of which requires the disbursement of nearly half of the foreign currency we obtain from our exports.

The people and Government of Nicaragua wish to inform you and the States Members of the United Nations that Nicaragua most categorically denounces and condemns the situation thus described, inasmuch as it represents a threat to international peace and security. In addition, we request that this note should be circulated as a document of the Security Council to the Permanent Missions accredited to the United Nations.

(Signed) Miguel D'ESCOTO BROCKMANN
Minister of External Relations
of Nicaragua

DOCUMENT S/14711

Letter dated 28 September 1981 from the representative of Algeria to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English/French]
[28 September 1981]

In my capacity as Chairman of the Group of African States, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the decision adopted unanimously at the eighteenth session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held at Nairobi from 24 to 27 June 1981, concerning the candidature of His Excellency Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania, for the post of Secretary-General of the United Nations.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this text to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed BEDJAOUI
Permanent Representative of Algeria
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the decision

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, at its eighteenth ordinary session, held at

Nairobi from 24 to 27 June 1981, listened to the submission of His Excellency Sir Dawda Jawara, President of the Republic of the Gambia, on the nomination of His Excellency Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania, to the post of Secretary-General of the United Nations Organization.

After elaborating on the eminent qualifications of Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim as a leading diplomat who has played an important role in the Organization, Sir Dawda pointed out that no African has had the opportunity to serve as the Secretary-General of that Organization despite the Africans' meritorious contributions to the work of the United Nations. This is now the time for Africa to contest for the post. Accordingly, Sir Dawda commended the nomination of the Honourable Salim Ahmed Salim for the approval of the Assembly.

All the heads of State and Government or their representatives who spoke on the item supported the proposal of the President of the Gambia. At the conclusion of the debate the summit:

1. Unanimously approved the candidature of Salim Ahmed Salim as Africa's candidature for the post of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Organization;
2. Requested the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity formally to communicate the organization's decision to the United Nations.

DOCUMENT S/14712

Letter dated 30 September 1981 from the representative of Cuba to the President
of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[30 September 1981]

In my capacity as Chairman of the Group of Non-Aligned Countries, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the decision adopted by acclamation by the meeting of ministers and heads of delegation of non-aligned countries held at United Nations Headquarters from 25 to 28 September 1981 concerning the candidature of His Excellency Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the

United Republic of Tanzania, for the post of Secretary-General of the United Nations.

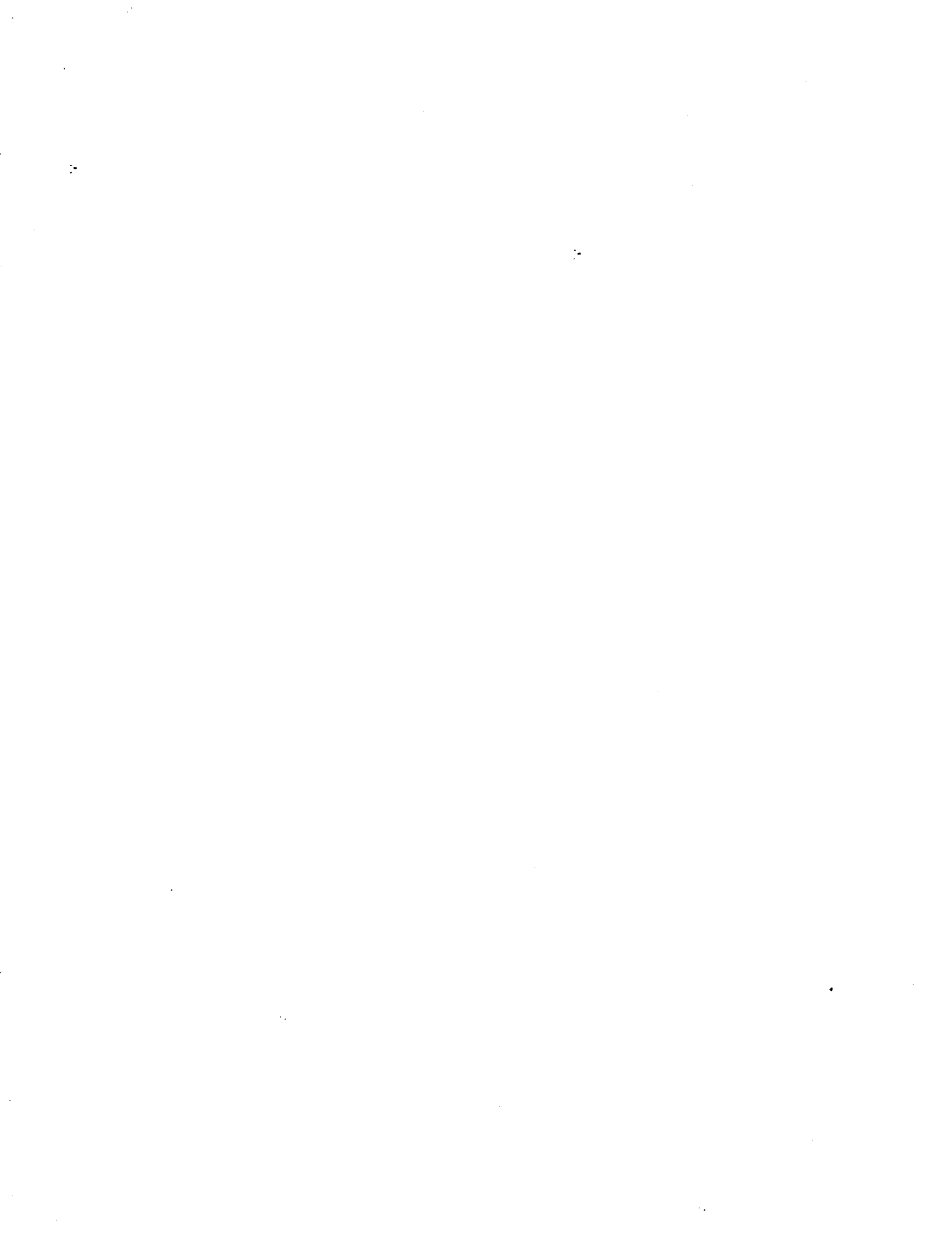
I should be grateful if you would arrange for this text to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Raúl ROA-KOURÍ
Permanent Representative of Cuba
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the decision

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegations took note with great satisfaction of the decision unanimously adopted by the Eighteenth Summit Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity regarding the candidature of His Excellency Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania, to the post of Secretary-General of the United Nations and decided fully to support this candidature.



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